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STACK 3

Salt makers score innovative success every day by unfolding a collective technical innovation movement to greet the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political enthusiasm and brilliant labour achievements

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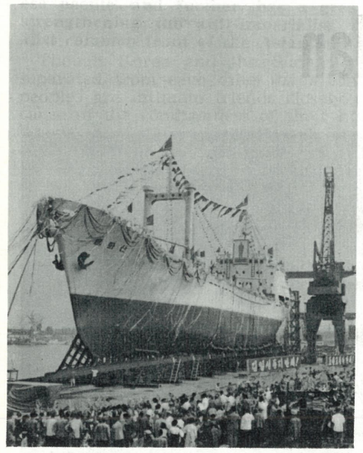

FRONT COVER: Our shipbuilding workers who started the building of large-sized ships upholding the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, constructed a 5 000-ton large-sized refrigeration transport "Ponghwasan" in only three months by vigorously unfolding a collective technical innovation movement and launched it as a gift of their loyal heart to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. Thus, they demonstrated once again the stamina of the Korean working class boundlessly faithful to the Leader

Photographed by Li Myong Su

BACK COVER: Members of a sea club engrossed in training to fully prepare themselves for labour and national defence

Photographed by Kim Un Ju

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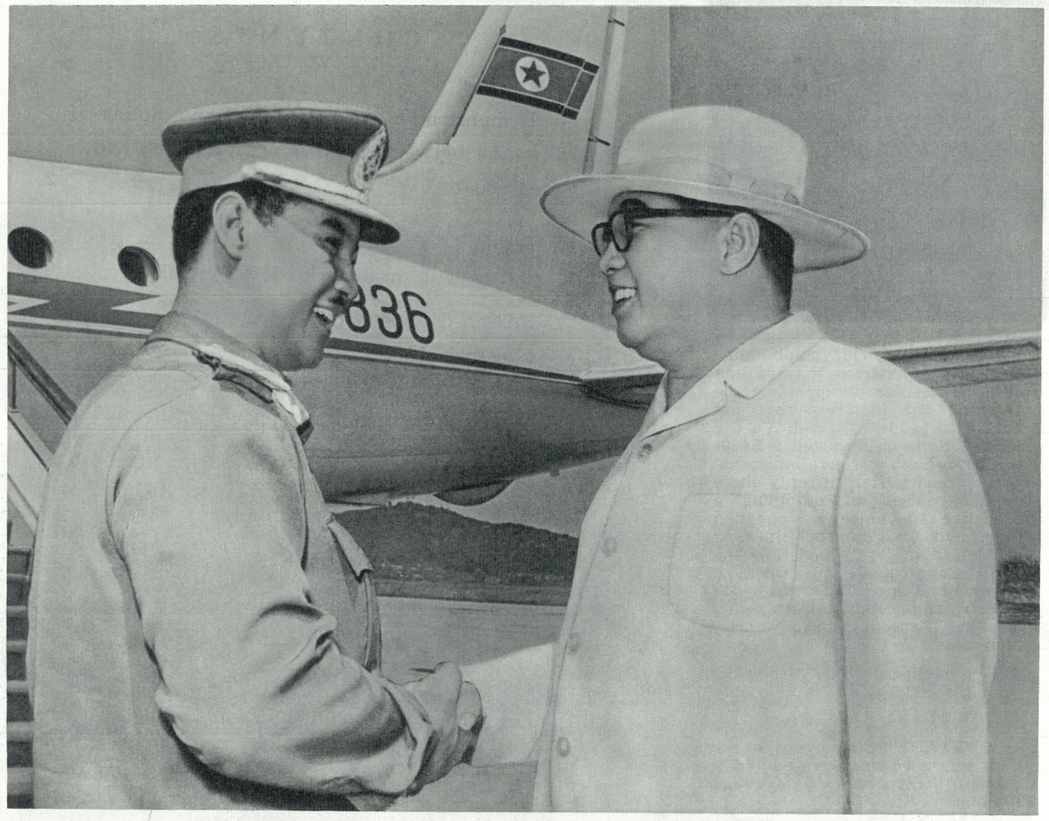
Demonstration of Friendship and Solidarity between the Peoples of Korea and Sudan



Premier Kim Il Sung warmly shaking hands with President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Major General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, paid a state visit to our country from August 13 to 17, 1970.

President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri was accompanied by Major General Khalid Hassan Abbas, Member of the Revolution Command Council, Commander-in-Chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces and Minister of Defence; Omar Hag Musa, Minister of National Guidance; Mubarak Osman Sinada, Minister of Housing; Moawia Ibrahim, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Abdullahi El Hassan, Under-Secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Abdel Wahab Zainulabidin, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and other members of the suite.

During their sojourn in our country, President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri and his suite, the friendship mission of the Sudanese people, were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by our people wherever they went.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"Your current state visit to our country in the East from far-off Africa is a new landmark in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean people and the Sudanese people, and further, has a great significance in strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist common front of the Asian and African peoples."

Though Korea and the Sudan are geographically separated from each other by a long distance, their peoples are intimate friends closely tied together because of the commonness of their historical status in which they suffered together harsh oppression and exploitation by the imperialist aggressors in the past and of the present common struggle for building up a rich, strong independent sovereign state under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The courageous Sudanese people won national independence through the long-drawn arduous struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Especially, with the victory of the May 1969 Revolution, which ushered in a new epoch in the history of the Sudanese people, they embarked upon the new road of development. Under the leadership of the Revolution Command Council headed by President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, the Sudanese people resolutely frustrated the repeated destructive and subversive machinations of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces at home, and have scored great successes in their struggle for consolidating the victory of the May Revolution and for the independent development of their country.

Today the Korean people, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads the Korean revolution to the one road of victory, and rallied steel-strong around him, have been waging a strenuous struggle to force U.S. imperialism out of South Korea, unify the country independently and accelerate socialist construction and have won great victories in it.

The Korean people, who heartily rejoice over all the achievements gained by the Sudanese people in their worth-while struggle for creating a new life against imperialism and colonialism, express wholehearted support to and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Sudanese people, and the Sudanese people, on their part, extend active support and solidarity to the righteous struggle of the Korean people.

On the day of the arrival of the goodwill mission of the Sudanese people, our comrades-in-arms and brothers marching forward shoulder to shoulder with us in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle, Pyongyang City, the capital of revolution, was gaily decorated and hundreds of thousands of its working people cordially welcomed the guests at the airport and along the route.

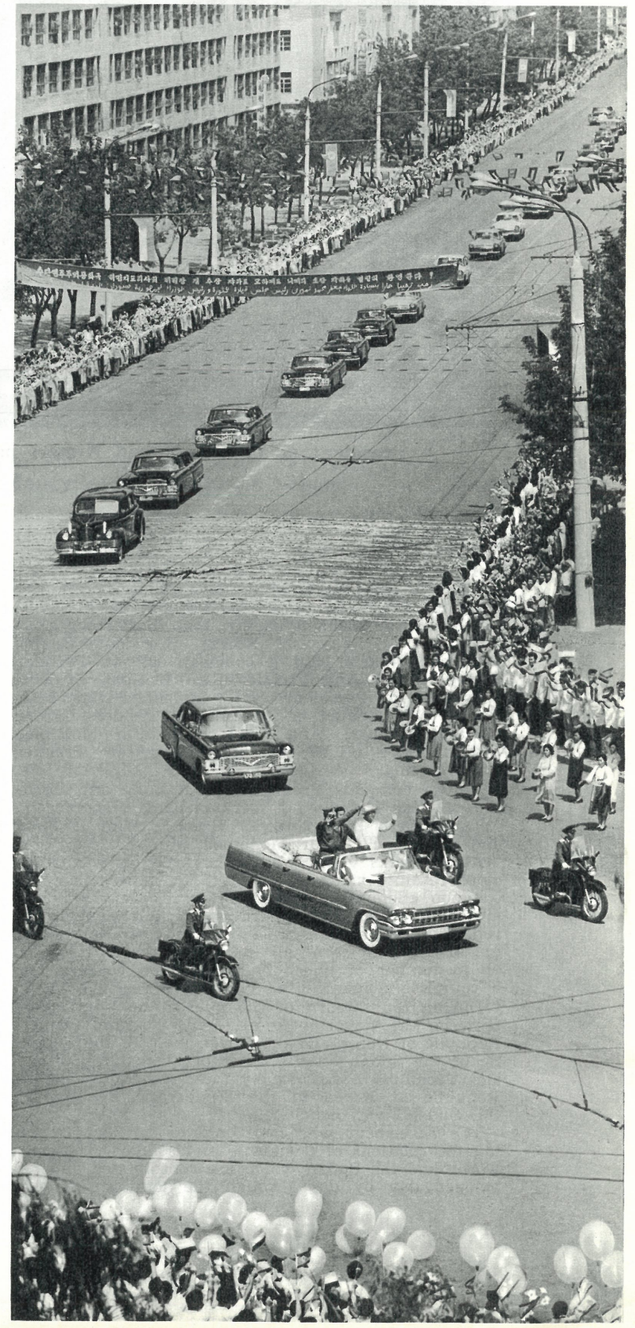
A grand ceremony was held at the airport in welcome of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri exchanged speeches at the airport.

A grand Pyongyang city mass rally was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on August 15 in welcome of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri with the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the rally Chairman Kang Hui Won of the Pyongyang City People's Committee made a welcome speech and President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri made a speech. A silk banner was presented to him in the name of the mass rally.

The mass rally demonstrated the bonds of friendship and solidarity knit between the Korean and Sudanese peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle. The rally also showed the firm



The working people in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, warmly welcome the goodwill mission of the Sudanese people along the route

President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri pays a courtesy call on Premier Kim Il Sung

conviction of the peoples of the two countries that the revolutionary peoples of the whole world could defeat U.S. imperialism when they join their efforts in mutilating it, and the resolute stand and militant stamina of the peoples of the two countries who are determined to fight to the last against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and their stooges.

During his stay in Korea, President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri paid a courtesy call on Premier Kim Il Sung. And Premier Kim Il Sung made a return call on President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri. He also gave a banquet in welcome of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri. And President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri gave a banquet in honour of Premier Kim Il Sung.

At the banquets Premier Kim Il Sung and President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri exchanged speeches.

Talks were held between Premier Kim Il Sung and President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri.

At the talks views were exchanged on waging a more resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, on strengthening in every way the mutual support and cooperation in that struggle, on rendering active assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples of all the fighting countries, and on a number of questions of common concern and a complete agreement of views was reached.

During the sojourn of the guests, the "Agreement between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of the Sudan on the Offer of Economic, Cultural and Technical Assistance by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan" was concluded.

The agreement will contribute to further promoting the relations of friendship and solidarity between Korea and the Sudan which are consolidated and developed day by day through the joint struggle against the imperialists and colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism and to the development of economic, cultural and technical cooperation between them.

During the stay of the guests, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. conferred the orders and medals of the D.P.R.K. on President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, a close friend of our people, and his party.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung awarded National Flag Order the First Class to President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri who is staunchly fighting for the consolidation of national independence, for the independent development of the country and in defence of the dignity of the Arab peoples, smashing at every step the subversive activities and sabotages of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the domestic reactionaries, and defending firmly the May Revolution, who is actively supporting the Korean people in their struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and for unifying the country on an independent and democratic basis without any outside interference, and who is making a great contribution to the consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Sudanese peoples.

Then the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded Freedom and Independence Order the First Class, National Flag Order the First Class, National Flag Order the Second Class, National Flag Order the Third Class, to 14 members of his party and the distinguished military service medals and the distinguished service medals to the members of the suite.

President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri said that the awarding of the orders and medals of the D.P.R.K. on them would greatly contribute to the development of the friendly relations between the Korean and Sudanese peoples and strengthened their determination to fight to the end against imperialism and for peace, security and socialism.

President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, in company with Premier Kim Il Sung, visits the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School

During their stay in our country, the guests visited the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School, Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and other educational, economic and cultural establishments in Pyongyang City and an army unit and saw art performances.

During his sojourn, President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, in his speeches, spoke highly of the inflexible fighting spirit of our people who are striving to defend the country from the aggressors and unify it under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in accordance with his *Juche* idea and its embodiments—the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in the national defence, and of the struggle of our people who are performing miracles in the field of construction. In a speech he said: **"Korea and its wise leadership set a living example to us by showing that the strength of the people is inexhaustible and there is nothing impossible for this strength to cope with."**

He then strongly denounced the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism who are aggravating tension and disturbing peace in all parts of the world while desperately trying to find a way out of their doom in aggression and war and expressed his wholehearted support to and solidarity with the just struggle of all the revolutionary peoples of the world against imperialism, colonialism and racialism and for freedom, liberation and consolidation of national independence.

Particularly, he condemned most trenchantly the brutish atrocity of aggression and new war provocation machinations of the U.S. imperialists who are occupying South Korea under the abused flag of the United Nations and strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from South Korea at once and that Korea be unified by the Korean people themselves.

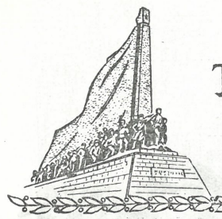
Indeed, these indestructible ties of militant friendship between Korea and the Sudan signify another great stride forward in the strengthening of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist common front of the Asian and African peoples.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, render active support and encouragement to the Sudanese people in their just struggle against all the aggressive and subversive machinations of the imperialists including the U.S. imperialists, in firm defence of the gains of the May Revolution and for the building of a unified and prosperous country and wish them brilliant success in their work.

President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri and his party left Pyongyang on August 17 by a special plane after successfully winding up their itinerary of visit to our country.

A joint release on the result of state visit to the D.P.R.K. by Major General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister of the D.R.S. was issued in Pyongyang on August 18.

The recent visit to our country of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri marked a new, epochal turn in the development of the militant solidarity and the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and the Sudan and greatly contributed to the strengthening of the solidarity between the peoples of Asia and Africa in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

(5)

On the basis of a close calculation of the balance of forces between the enemy and our side and of all conditions of the armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of establishing guerilla bases in the areas along the River Tuman-gang bordering on the northern frontier of Korea.

In those days the areas along the River Tuman-gang had favorable conditions for the establishment of guerilla bases.

In those areas more than 80 per cent of the inhabitants were Korean poor peasants and farm hands who had emigrated there after having had enough of the tyrannical oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists, and there was a mass foundation hardened in the protracted anti-Japanese struggle.

And the greater part of these regions was forests extending over steep mountains and deep ravines, which afforded topographical conditions disadvantageous to the enemy for attack and advantageous to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army for defence.

The line of establishing guerilla bases laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung represented the most active and sagacious step designed to vigorously advance the whole Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the axis by building strong bastions of revolution, placing faith entirely in the strength of the masses of the people and turning all possible conditions to full account in the most adverse situation of the time when the armed struggle had to be waged with neither state support nor any military and economic aid from outside.

The work of setting up guerilla bases in the areas swarming with the heinous Japanese imperialist aggressor troops was attended from the beginning with a fierce fight against the enemy.

In an attempt to obstruct the establishment of guerilla bases, the Japanese imperialists mobilized huge armed forces comprising the army and the police, set fire to the revolutionary rural villages and killed the inhabitants right and left, and made every desperate attempt to sever the ties between the guerillas and the people. With no amount of suppression and vicious manoeuvrings, however, could the enemy break the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas and the popular masses who rose holding aloft Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of establishing guerilla bases, or put out the raging flames of struggle.

Fighting many battles with the active support of the revolutionary masses, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army contained the enemy who frenziedly suppressed the people and, at the same time, went on building guerilla bases. Thus vast liberated areas entirely free from the enemy's ruling system were established in the regions adjacent to the River Tuman-gang in only a few months. In those areas were concentrated people from all walks of life including workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals, who had come out in resistance to Japanese imperialism's fascist suppression.

It was most important to solidly build up the bases into strong bases of revolution politically, economically and militarily after their establishment. But it was by no means an easy job.

Comrade Kim Il Sung reinforced the bases into strong fortresses of the revolution, while organizing and waging a serious struggle to crush the enemy's desperate offensives from without and shatter all the subversive activities of the factionalists and Left opportunists from within.

In the guerilla bases which had now been built a struggle was waged to expand and strengthen them, liquidate the old ruling system and establish a new, revolutionary order.

In the first days of the establishment of the guerilla bases the factionalists and the Left opportunists who knew nothing about the armed struggle insisted upon the building of only perfect guerilla bases in the form of liberated areas, and opposed the building of semi-guerilla bases around them. To make matters worse, they discriminated between the liberated areas and the enemy-controlled areas, labelling them as Red districts and white districts respectively, and regarded the people in the enemy-controlled areas with hostility or kept them away, thus bringing the liberated areas into isolation cut off from the outside world.

Also, the factionalists and Left opportunists who were imbued with flunkeyism and dogmatism, sought to carry out socialist policies right away, insisting on setting up a Soviet form of government in the bases in disregard of the character and immediate tasks of the revolution of our country. This gave rise to a complex situation in the guerilla bases.

Without overcoming such Left deviation the guerilla bases could not be built up into strong bases of the revolution, nor could broad anti-Japanese revolutionary forces be united.

Comrade Kim Il Sung worked energetically to tide over the confusions caused by the Left opportunists.

He scathingly denounced the reckless attempts of the factionalists and Left opportunists who regarded the people in the enemy-controlled areas with hostility and kept them at a distance; he formed underground revolutionary organizations in the vast regions around the liberated areas, rallied and revolutionized the masses of the people and thus set up semi-guerilla bases which came under the ruling system of the enemy in appearance, but, in reality, rendered material and moral support to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

With the establishment of semi-guerilla bases and the strengthening of political work among the people in the enemy-controlled areas, the Left tendency to separate the people in the liberated areas from the people in the enemy-controlled districts and pit them against each other was overcome and the mass foundation of the armed struggle was widened further.

Rigorously opposing and rejecting the dogmatic, Left opportunist attempts of the factionalists and flunkeys to imitate others blindly without an independent stand and establish a Soviet power because others did so, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the original line on the people's revolutionary government which was best suited to the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic character of the Korean revolution and the immediate task of national liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...The government we are going to set up will neither be run by any king, nor will serve the interests of landlords, capitalists or any individuals, but will be the government of our people that will work for the rights and happiness of the people and for freedom and independence, and this government will give the peasants land, grant the women equal rights with men and enable everyone to learn, work and live well....

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that at the stage of the revolution where the task of opposing imperialism and liberating the nation came to the fore as the immediate task, it coincided with the objective demands of the development of the Korean revolution to establish a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on a united front of broad anti-Japanese forces. He also elucidated that this people's revolutionary government should set it as its immediate task to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and achieve national liberation, and should pursue democratic policies correctly expressing the interests of not only the workers and peasants but also all the other social sections that were against imperialism and feudalism.

The people's revolutionary government, as a power organ resting on a united front embracing all the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal sections of the population which was based on the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the Communists, was the most revolutionary, popular form of power capable of protecting the interests of the working people thoroughly and winning social emancipation for the broad masses of the people including the workers and peasants.

The line of people's revolutionary government set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung proved a fatal blow to the factionalists and Left opportunists, and presented a beacon and programmatic guide for the genuine Communists and the masses of the people, that illumined their road of struggle ahead more brightly.

Thanks to the active struggle of the popular masses who, upholding the distinguished leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his correct line on the people's revolutionary government, rose in the implementation of the line, the Left deviation of insisting on the establishment of a Soviet type of government was overcome thoroughly and the people's revolutionary government was set up in the perfect guerilla bases.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people's revolutionary government successfully carried out all democratic reforms—it confiscated land from the Japanese imperialists and pro-Japanese landlords and distributed it to the peasants without compensation, proclaimed the eight-hour day and the minimum wage system, abolished exacting taxes and levies, enforced the law on the equality of the sexes and the compulsory free education system. Thus there were established new socio-economic relations free from exploitation and oppression and a revolutionary order in the perfect guerilla bases.

The line of people's revolutionary government which was set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and carried into effect brilliantly in the guerilla bases under his leadership, a line most correctly expressing the objective demands of the development of the Korean revolution and the will of our people, served as a revolutionary banner which closely rallied the broad masses to strengthen the revolutionary forces and aroused the masses of the peo-

ple vigorously to the anti-Japanese struggle.

And the line on the people's revolutionary government, which developed and enriched anew the Marxist-Leninist theory on the state and the revolution to suit the changed historical conditions, exerted a great revolutionary influence on the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world fighting for sovereignty and for national independence and social emancipation.

With the implementation of the line of people's revolutionary government under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guerilla bases turned into powerful bases of the revolution.

The people in the bases who came to lead a new, free life for the first time under the people's government led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, did farming to secure provisions, and set up armories and clothing factories to manufacture and supply weapons and various war supplies needed in the armed struggle, bravely overcoming all trials and adversities resulting from the enemy's repeated "punitive expeditions" and economic blockade.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also formed organizations of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League and various mass organizations in the guerilla bases, and, through these organizations, educated and trained the people in the bases. Thus, the people in the bases were reared into ardent revolutionaries and Communists. In the guerilla bases many revolutionary publications including newspapers and pamphlets were put out for the ideological, political and cultural education of the masses of the people. These publications were widely distributed not only in the guerilla bases but also in the areas in enemy hands and different parts of the homeland to awaken the people and organize and mobilize them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Indeed, the guerilla bases set up and consolidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung played a great role as mighty rear bases giving support, material and manpower, to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and as revolutionary bases instilling in the masses of the people a firm conviction of victory in the revolution, inspiring and encouraging them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

The broad sections of patriotic people in our country including workers and peasants had an immense yearning for the revolutionary government and new system in the guerilla bases, defended them with their whole hearts and waged a vigorous indefatigable anti-Japanese struggle, drawing great strength from their achievements.

While strengthening guerilla bases into strong fortresses of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung waged an energetic struggle to promote the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party, firmly build up the main force of the revolution, develop the united anti-Japanese national front movement and form a joint anti-imperialist front.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung adhered with all consistency to the line of steadily expanding the revolutionary ranks by training a new generation of Communists to firmly reinforce the organizational backbone for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and, at the same time, winning the broad masses of the people over to the side of revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the following vein:

...The most important thing in the preparations for the foundation of the Party is to foster and expand the ranks of Communists through the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The Communists tried and tested in the practical struggle will always and everywhere play the nuclear role in the conduct of our revolution. If we form the core with them and rally the revolutionary masses closely around it, we can found a Marxist-Leninist Party and carry out the complex revolutionary tasks in hand correctly in whatever difficulties.

So, in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle we should constantly expand and strengthen our armed ranks and foster and train Communists in battles against the enemy....

To build up a strong organizational backbone for the foundation of the Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed organizations of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the leading force of the Korean revolution, and energetically carried on day-to-day political work among the guerillas, thereby rearing them into indomitable Communists, competent political workers armed thoroughly with the revolutionary idea of *Juche*.

While strengthening his leadership of the Communist Party and Young Communist League organizations in the guerilla bases, Comrade Kim Il Sung also sent anti-Japanese guerillas and many political workers to the areas in enemy hands to organize and expand underground revolutionary organizations and bring up progressive workers and peasants into Communists.

Along with this, he organized and carried on a resolute struggle against factionalism, flunkeyism, and Right and Left opportunism within the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thereby achieving the organizational and ideological unity of the Communists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung closely combined the work of making organizational and ideological preparations for the foundation of the Party with the struggle for firmly building up the internal revolutionary forces and forming a united anti-Japanese national front.

Comrade Kim Il Sung solidly built up the main force of the revolution with the Communists reared in the revolutionary practice as its leading force and on the basis of consolidation of the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, organized and expanded various types of anti-Japanese mass organizations and united broad anti-Japanese forces of all social strata through the medium of those organizations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung devoted his energies to overcoming Right and Left deviations expressed in the work with the masses and to establishing the revolutionary work method and popular style of work in order to rally the revolutionary forces.

In his address delivered in March 1933 to political workers operating among youth, Comrade Kim Il Sung criticized the machinations of the factionalists—their Left tendency towards neglecting political work among the workers, peasants and youths and hindering the expansion of the revolutionary organizations under the pretext of "keeping secrecy" and their Right deviation expressed in their unprincipled attempt to throw open the doors of the revolutionary organizations—and indicated concrete ways for the rapid expansion and strengthening of the revolutionary organizations and the improvement of work with the masses.

He taught that political workers operating among youth should know clearly that they were faithful servants of the people and go deep among the masses of the people to share sweets and bitters with them, have a correct understanding of the movements and demands of the masses of various social sections, awaken them by the method of explanation and persuasion, thereby organizing and enlisting them in the revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that the reserve forces of the revolution should be solidly built up for victory in the arduous and protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

... Every member of the Young Communist League should always remember that an army which has no reserve forces is bound to suffer a reverse. At the present stage the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle calls for an armed struggle, and the anti-Japanese armed struggle calls for the direct participation of the broad masses of the youth. The political workers operating among youth, therefore, should always bear in mind that victory can be won only when broad sections of the youth are aroused in an organized way to continually strengthen the revolutionary forces and reserve forces....

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung served as an infallible guide for the Communists in the struggle for expanding and strengthening the revolutionary forces.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Right and Left deviations and old bureaucratic method of work manifested in the work with the masses were remedied and new revolutionary work method and popular style of work took shape and, as a result, the broader masses were united in the revolutionary ranks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took the lead in the struggle to cement the revolutionary solidarity with the people of the neighbouring country and, particularly, to materialize a joint anti-imperialist front with the armed anti-Japanese forces on a full scale in the struggle against the common enemy, Japanese imperialism.

It acquired a very great significance to exert revolutionary influence actively on the anti-Japanese units and draw them into the common struggle against imperialism at that time when the combat power of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army grew and strengthened and the internal forces of revolution were built up firmly.

The anti-Japanese units that had been acting in concert with the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in the common struggle against Japanese imperialism as a result of the active efforts of Comrade Kim Il Sung wandered into a wrong path again owing to the vicious machinations of Japanese imperialism for national estrangement and the reckless Leftist acts on the part of the factionalists in those days.

The anti-Japanese units, frightened by the enemy's ever-intensified military and political offensives, wavered extremely in the struggle and, taken in by Japanese imperialism's national estrangement policy and pernicious propaganda, failed to distinguish between the just struggle of the Korean Communists and the reckless moves of the factionalists and the Left opportunists. The upper crust of the anti-Japanese units were hostile to Koreans, labelling them as "agents of Japanese imperialism" and "people seeking to communize Manchuria," and went so far as to murder the guerillas.

In this situation, it was the most urgent problem for the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to awaken the anti-Japanese units and form a joint front with them. But it was indeed a difficult and complicated problem, which nobody could readily solve.

Only Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and outstanding strategist, could indicate the correct solution and successfully undo the problem.

Comrade Kim Il Sung adhered to the strategic line of forming a joint front with the anti-Japanese units and consolidating and developing it even when there arose any complicated situation in the relations between the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and those units, and proceeded from partial coalition to general

coalition, from a lower form of common struggle to a higher form. And he overcame the Right and Left deviations in the work with the anti-Japanese units which were expressed in separating the unity with their rank and file from the unity with their upper crust and absolutizing or laying one-sided stress on one of these unities, and set forth and skilfully applied the tactical principle of properly combining the unity with the upper crust and the unity with the rank and file masses of the anti-Japanese units with the main stress on the latter, and of linking struggle with unity by clearly distinguishing the dual character of their upper crust.

In June 1933, Comrade Kim Il Sung at his own risk held negotiations boldly with the command of the anti-Japanese units to form a joint front.

The resolute stand and stubborn fighting spirit of Comrade Kim Il Sung against the Japanese imperialists and the great successes made in the armed struggle by the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army under his leadership, his lofty revolutionary spirit and great capacity for tolerance, sound logic and convincing explanation, compelled even the so unbendingly antagonistic upper crust of the anti-Japanese units to agree to form a joint anti-imperialist front.

The relations with the anti-Japanese units that were disturbed due to the tricks of Japanese imperialists for national estrangement and to the reckless, ultra-Leftist acts of the factionalists, were improved successfully thanks to the devoted efforts and strenuous struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung and thus the enemy's crafty tricks were frustrated and the revolutionary situation took a turn for the better.

The successful formation of a joint front with the anti-Japanese units represented a brilliant victory for the line of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the joint anti-imperialist front and furnished another example in surmounting obstacles in the way of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In September 1933, Comrade Kim Il Sung victoriously conducted a large-scale battle on the Tungning county seat in concert with the anti-Japanese units and thus widely demonstrated the correctness and vitality of the line of joint anti-imperialist front, inspired and encouraged the anti-Japanese units which were very much wavering in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists, and consolidated and developed the joint front with them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched many political workers to the anti-Japanese units in different areas to induce the class awakening of their rank and file, and, at the same time, organized and conducted numerous large and small triumphant operations in alliance with the anti-Japanese units, thereby boosting their confidence in victory and constantly giving them revolutionary education and training, which led a great many anti-Japanese units to join the anti-Japanese allied forces.

The formation of the joint anti-imperialist front by Comrade Kim Il Sung and its strengthening and development proved a heavy political and military blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and also furnished a trailblazing example in the international anti-fascist popular front movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung actively developed the joint anti-imperialist front to deal heavy blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, extensively organized and conducted the work of disintegrating the enemy from within by diverse methods by taking advantage of the national and class contradictions within the enemy forces. Thus, thanks to the skilful operations of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army for disintegrating the enemy forces, numerous soldiers of the puppet Manchurian army raised mutinies in succession and came over to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, and many units of the puppet Manchurian army refused to fight the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

Korean People Will Fight on Vigorously against U.S. Imperialism and Japanese Militarism for Nation-wide Victory of the Revolution

The Korean people significantly marked the 25th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation under the grandiose circumstances in which a general battle charge was in full swing to scale all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan before the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the flames of anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle are flaring up fiercer in South Korea.

Colourful functions were held in Pyongyang City, the capital of revolution, and other parts of our country in honour of the occasion.

Greeting the 25th anniversary of the national liberation, our people offered the greatest honour and thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who had embarked upon the road of revolutionary struggle in his early years and led the Korean revolution to a great victory bearing the destinies of the country and the nation on his shoulders, and thus won back the independence of the country and brought them a new, free and happy life, and renewed their determination to become revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the Leader.

The liberation of Korea from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule was a great victory our people won in their sacred struggle for freedom and independence of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, held high the banner of struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors at a time when the arbitrariness of the brigandish Japanese imperialists reached the zenith, and roused our people to a great revolutionary struggle for the restoration of the country's independence and the freedom and liberation of the people.

He founded the *Juche* idea for the first time and, on its basis, set forth the solely correct revolutionary lines and strategies and tactics of the Korean revolution to illumine the road of struggle ahead of our people. And he carried the general anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a shining victory, surmounting all the difficulties in the van of the struggle.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, waged a heroic struggle pulling through unheard-of difficulties and trials for 15 years, defeated the Japanese imperialist marauders at long last in concert with the Soviet Army and accomplished the historical cause of national liberation.

Great changes have taken place in our country during the past 25 years following liberation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our Republic has now become an independent socialist state which has the advanced, socialist system and the firm basis of an independent national economy and is possessed of a powerful all-people defence system and a splendid national culture."

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, our country has completely got rid of the sources of exploitation and oppression and firmly established the most advanced, socialist system, and has been converted from a backward colonial agrarian country into a socialist power with the solid foundation of the independent national economy.

It grows richer and stronger day by day and the people's living standards rise systematically in reliance on the economic might which uninterruptedly increases at a high rate. Our socialist state is defended impregnably by dint of the indestructible might of the all-people defence system with the "one-beat-hundred" People's Army as the core. National culture, science and technology also have developed rapidly.

Today our people are firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and rallied rock-firm around him with one idea and purpose. They continue to advance vigorously along the one road of victory.

No preceding period ever saw our people living so animated, boundlessly happy and free life full of revolutionary optimism in the bosom of the ever-prosperous socialist state as today.

The history of our people for revolution and construction for the 25 years following liberation is, indeed, a glorious history in which they repulsed the armed aggression of the imperialists led

Pyongyang city meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation

by U.S. imperialism and defended the freedom and independence of the country, a great history of creation in which they have built a new society in their land overcoming heroically manyfold difficulties.

All the victories won by our people in the revolution and construction are attributable to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the born Leader of revolution; they are the shining fruits of his great *Juche* idea.

A big advance has been made also in the struggle of the South Korean people who are advancing towards the accomplishment of the South Korean revolution and the national unification upholding the strategic and tactical lines laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

Through their struggle, the revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea founded the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, their vanguard detachment, have constantly expanded and strengthened the revolutionary forces, and throw restlessness and terror into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges by means of intensified anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle.

Our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, too, keenly aware of the boundless happiness they are enjoying under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, and taking high pride in being the citizens of the D.P.R.K., are waging a resolute struggle to defend the democratic national rights and achieve the independent national unification under the guidance of the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) along the road indicated by the Leader.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, driven into even tighter corner due to the growing might of the northern half of our Republic and the mounting anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people, are running mad to find a way out in the intensification of aggression and the provocation of a new war.

Having occupied South Korea taking the place of Japanese imperialism, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the colonial enslavement policy in South Korea for 25 years and stepped up ceaseless machinations of aggression and war against our Republic while turning deaf ear to all the fair proposals on the national unification advanced by the Government of our Republic.

The wicked, insidious and cunning U.S. imperialists spread a rumor about the "cutback" of their aggressor troops occupying South Korea of late. Behind this smokescreen they try to hoodwink the entire Korean people and the world public opinion opposing their occupation of South Korea and their machinations to unleash an aggressive war in Korea. Meanwhile, they are stepping up preparations to mobilize in real earnest the Japanese militarist forces in their Korean aggression and to provoke another aggressive war against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists use the revived Japanese militarists as the "shock troops" with a view to realize their wild ambition for Korean and Asian aggression. And the Japanese militarists, on their part, are given up to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese militarists who have revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism regard South Korea as the principal target in their machinations for overseas aggression.

Taking advantage of the deceptive "reduction of troops" of U.S. imperialism, of late the Japanese militarists blabbed that they would take over the role formerly played by U.S. imperialism in South Korea and now they are all out to realize their wild desire for reinvasion.

The Japanese militarists who are historically accustomed to acquiring a "windfall" with the support of big powers are again stepping up their aggression on South Korea and preparations for war against the D.P.R.K. with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

Through their bilateral military pacts with U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the Japanese militarists have virtually become a member of "U.S.-Japan-South Korea Tripartite Military Alliance." They have already drawn up war plans for invasion of our country and other Asian countries, which is evidenced by their "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Operation Bull Run," and concentrically deployed their aggressive "Self-Defence Forces" within easy reach of our country. At present, the Japanese militarists, palavering about the "theory on the integrated security of Japan and South Korea," are building and expanding military ports and other military establishments along the Japanese coast in the East Sea and frantically conducting war manoeuvres with our country as the imaginary operational zone.

All these facts clearly show how far the Japanese militarists, who brought unbearable misfortunes and hardships to our people in the past, have gone in their machination to invade our country in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists should face the reality squarely and not act recklessly.

The Korean people today are not the Korean people yesterday and the Asian people today are not the Asian people yesterday, and the world people today are not the world people yesterday.

Should the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists forget the historical lessons and unleash another war of aggression against our country, they would suffer several hundred times heavier defeat than in the past in face of the powerful struggle of the Korean people, Asian people and world people at large and perish in the flames of war they themselves ignited.

Our people will continue to resolutely fight against the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism in firm unity with all the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist forces of the world and will render active support and encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of all countries.

We actively support and encourage the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in their just struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and in defence of the independence and freedom of their countries.

We fully support the Chinese people in their righteous struggle for the liberation of Taiwan, their sacred territory.

Our people will fight, as in the past, against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people to the last.

Our people extend active support to the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people who are building socialism while frustrating the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, to the Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors, and to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle.

Our people will further strengthen friendship and unity with the peoples of all socialist countries fighting for the common cause of socialism and communism against imperialism.

We will do all we can to promote the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity sealed between the Korean and the Soviet people in the thick of struggle against imperialism and colonialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our people will keep up a vigorous struggle for accelerated socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and for the country's unification and nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Following the Glorious Banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Twenty two years have passed since our people made their appearance on the new arena of history as the dignified people of an independent sovereign state and set out to create a new society and a new life under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland.

The founding of the D.P.R.K. on September 9, 1948, was an important event of epoch-making significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people.

With the foundation of the Republic our people were turned from a nation, who had long been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and had to suffer all sorts of humiliation and insult, into a mighty and dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout, into a resourceful people of an independent sovereign state.

The birth of the Republic enabled the Korean people to shed the bitter fate of a ruined nation once and for all and enter the international arena in state on a par with big and small countries of the world, under the banner of an independent state.

The founding of the D.P.R.K. provided the Korean people with a more powerful weapon for expediting the national unification and the nation-wide victory of revolution, and for the substantial accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle directly organized and waged by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung; it is a great revolutionary gain won by our people through a heroic struggle under his wise leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and patriotic people and a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 6.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had embarked on the road of revolution in his early years taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and nation, founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force in our country, proceeding from the firm *Juche*-motivated, revolutionary stand that only through revolutionary violence was it possible to overthrow the colonial ruling machine of Japanese imperialism, attain the independence and liberation of the fatherland and establish a genuine people's power, and waged a protracted armed struggle for 15 years to lead the Korean people's general anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation to a shining victory.

In the thick of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, which opened a new, great revolutionary era in the history of the Korean people, the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people were built up and it was in those days that the original line of people's revolutionary government was advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a large number of revolutionary backbones were brought up and valuable experiences accumulated in building a revolutionary government.

Our Republic which was born of such a deep, strong root has an invincible vitality because it was directly founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung and is guided by him.

In the past 22 years since the Korean people proclaimed the independence of their fatherland and made their debut on the new arena of history under the banner of the Republic, they have traversed a glorious path, upholding the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and his line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and made prodigious progress and great changes.

The Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) forced by the U.S. imperialist aggressors two years after the founding of the Republic, was the severest trial for the young Republic.

At that critical moment deciding the destinies of the fatherland, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and a gifted military strategist, shouldered all the heavy burdens of the front and the rear to lead our people and the People's Army to victory in the war.

Under the wise leadership of the Leader our people unfolded a heroic struggle in defence of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Republic which had brought them a new, free life of happiness, and smashed the brutish armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and safeguarded their revolutionary gains with blood while defending the eastern outpost of socialism, and started the U.S. imperialists on the downhill.

The historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War showed that the heroic Korean people and Korean People's Army led by the sagacious Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are invincible and that no force on earth could conquer a people who rose up with arms in their hands for freedom and independence of their fatherland.

It was a very difficult and arduous task to reconstruct the demolished economy and simultaneously push ahead with the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the difficult postwar conditions where everything was reduced to ashes.

At this grave juncture Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, put forth originally the basic line of economic construction, a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, and energetically led the whole Party and the entire people to its implementation.

Proceeding from the firm stand of *Juche*, he also advanced an original policy of socialist transformation of production relations in urban and rural areas, and saw to it that it was carried through successfully.

In response to the call of the Leader for the all-round socialist revolution and socialist construction in the postwar period, our people completed with success the socialist transformation in town and country in four to five years and performed with credit the historic task of laying the foundation of socialism under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance. As a result, the most advanced and most superior socialist system was established in the northern half of the Republic.

After the establishment of the socialist system, tremendous successes were registered in all fields of politics, the economy, culture and military affairs in the northern half of the Republic, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and through the struggle for the carrying out of the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence advanced by him.

The political and ideological unity and cohesion of the masses of the people based on the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader is the most brilliant success achieved by our Republic.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, clarified in an original way the necessity and tasks for the establishment of the unitary ideological system, and the tasks of proletarian dictatorship under socialism, and put forth the great policies of properly combining the class struggle with the struggle for unity and cohesion of the masses of the people and of revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the whole society by intensifying the ideological revolution, which made it possible to properly carry on the struggle for capturing the ideological fortress, a fortress to be occupied without fail on the road to socialism and communism.

In accordance with the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Republic, through the correct combination of class line and mass line, has educated and remoulded all people who could be won over to the side of revolution, and rallied them closely around the Party, while isolating and repressing a handful of hostile elements. And, giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution in all work, it has persistently and energetically conducted among functionaries and working people the education in Party's policies and revolutionary traditions, the communist education with class education as its main content, and the education in socialist patriotism and thus firmly armed all the working people with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader.

As a result, the unitary ideological system of the Party represented by the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been firmly established among the working people and they have come to possess the traits of a communist who is ready to devote his all to the good of society and collective, the country and people. Thus struggle for seizing the ideological fortress has been waged successfully.

The unbreakable politico-ideological unity based on the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, the unitary ideology of the Party—this is the solid political basis of the Government of our Republic and our state and social system, and the source of all victories and strength of our people.

The *Chollima* movement in our country started on this basis of politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people.

The *Chollima* movement is now the general line of the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist construction, and thanks to this movement leaping progress is being made in all fields of the economy and culture, ideology and morality in our country.

The solid foundation of an independent economy established through the carrying out of the line of building an independent national economy advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung is one of the biggest achievements gained by the Government of the Republic.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy, can it secure political independence, make the country rich, strong and advanced and achieve national prosperity." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 537.)

Building of an independent national economy in our country which remained backward in the past and whose economy was reduced to ruins

due to the war, was one of the key issues on which depended the independent development of the country and the future of the revolution.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Republic, giving full scope to the superiority of the socialist system and under the banner of self-reliance, has brought the patriotic devotion and creative ability of the masses of the people into full play and enlisted all the domestic resources and reserves to the fullest extent and thus built a firm groundwork of the independent national economy.

Our *Juche* industry with machine-building industry, which has been further strengthened in the course of socialist industrialization, as the backbone, is meeting the domestic demands for heavy industrial products and people's consumption goods with our own techniques, equipment and raw materials. Industrial output grew at an unprecedentedly rapid rate. In 1967 it was 22 times greater than in 1948, and in 1968 it again registered a 15 per cent increase over 1967.

Socialist rural construction has also progressed rapidly along the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and big successes have been scored in it.

Guidance of the working class to peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and support of town to the countryside have been further strengthened.

As the ideological revolution has been vigorously promoted in the countryside under the guidance of our Party and state, the unitary ideological system of the Party has been firmly established and the spirit of collectivism highly displayed among the peasants.

Along with this, the technical and cultural revolutions have been promoted. The successes gained in irrigation have been further consolidated. The number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* reached 1.46 (in terms of 15 h.p. unit) and every farm-village is supplied with electricity.

Today, the work of our farmers has become a pleasant thing; they do farming with the help of machines, electricity, chemicals in the co-operative fields overflowing with life-giving water, and enjoy a happy life in socialist, civilized countryside free from taxes.

Difference between town and country, class distinction between the working class and the peasantry are gradually diminishing, the co-operative ownership is brought closer to the ownership by the whole people.

With the establishment of *Juche* in the field of science and culture, the socialist, national culture is in full bloom, and rapid progress is taking place in science and technology.

In the field of education, one-fourth of the population are receiving free education. Especially, the introduction of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education enabled all the young people to receive general education and elementary technical education and a large contingent of reliable national cadres are being brought up among the working people.

Thanks to the universal free medical service offered by the Government of the Republic, the health of the working people has been constantly promoted and the average life span of our people has been lengthened by twenty years as against pre-liberation days.

Today the working people of the northern half of the Republic are not only enjoying the political rights and freedom as the true masters of the country but are leading a hopeful, joyous life working and studying according to their ability and talents for the prosperity of the country and happiness of the people, completely freed from exploitation and hunger, having no worry about food, clothing and housing and enjoying huge state benefits including free education, free medical service, paid leave and so on.

With the successful implementation of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea and its embodiment—the line of self-defence, the Government of the Republic has gained big successes in the work of strengthening the defence power as well.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"We will carry through the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in the upbuilding of national defence, too, and thus further increase the country's self-defence capabilities." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 539.)

The Workers' Party of Korea set forth the new revolutionary line of building the national economy and defences in parallel so as to further strengthen the national defence against the intensified aggression and war machination of the U.S. imperialists, and has roused the entire working people to its implementation.

Basing themselves on the great thought of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on self-defence, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have carried out with credit the military line, the basic contents of which are to train the whole army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress, thus making national defence power impregnable.

As a result, the People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our Party and a reliable defender of the Republic, has grown into a one-beat-hundred cadre army, into a modernized, mighty, revolutionary army, firmly armed with the unitary ideology of the Party, and the entire people are put under arms and the whole land has changed into an unconquerable fortress.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party and the Government of the Republic have directed great efforts to incessantly improve and perfect the guidance of socialist construction in keeping with its advance, with the result that radical changes have taken place in the work of the Party, state and economic organs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, embodied and developed the revolutionary mass line which he had adhered to since the anti-Japanese armed struggle, in conformity with the new realities of socialist construction, and created the great *Chongsan-ri* spirit and *Chongsan-ri* method, a traditional work method of our Party and led its successful implementation. As a result, there was established the revolutionary work style whereby guidance is brought closer to the lower level, the higher body helps the lower, functionaries go deep among the masses and give precedence to political work and solve all problems by enlisting their revolutionary zeal and creativeness.

He also put forth the *Taean* work system and a new system of agricultural guidance and the policy of unified and detailed planning to bring about a great revolutionary change in the management of the socialist economy.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the beacon of hope and the torchlight of struggle and victory for the South Korean people and overseas Korean nationals.

Today, the people in the southern half of the Republic, looking up to the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung with a feeling of deep respect as the Sun of the nation, are valiantly waging various forms of active struggle including the armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, to hasten the day when they will lead a happy life under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All the overseas Korean nationals including the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, who had suffered the sorrow of a stateless nation in alien lands in the past, are today inflated with national pride and honour of being the full-fledged citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their beloved fatherland; they are fighting relentlessly in defence of their democratic, national rights and for the cause of national unification.

The international position and prestige of our country have been elevated remarkably because of its resolute anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist stand and independent, principled foreign policy.

Our country exercises complete equality and sovereignty in the international arena, strengthens friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries and revolutionary peoples of the world, and actively supports the peoples struggling for freedom and independence. And it is resolutely fighting against the aggressive forces of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism holding high the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, thus creditably defending the eastern outpost of socialism.

And the number of foreign friends supporting our country has increased still more.

These epoch-making changes and historical victories are solely attributable to the sagacious guidance of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the first state of proletarian dictatorship in our country, who has led and is leading the Korean people to victory and glory. And they are the shining fruition of his great *Juche* idea and its embodiment—the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The Government of the Republic has been able to score great victories and successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, because it has endeavoured consistently to solve all problems in an independent manner, in conformity with the specific realities of our country and mainly by its own efforts, invariably guided by the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea in its activities and adhering strictly to the Marxist-Leninist principles." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 534.)

Being invariably guided by the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have determined on all their policies independently and powerfully organized and mobilized the masses of people in the struggle for revolution and construction to convert our country into an independent, socialist power possessed of advanced, socialist system, the firm basis of an independent national economy, a mighty, all-people defence system, and a shining national culture.

Our people, not resting content with the successes already won, will keep up a resolute struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, achieve the unification of the country and expedite the nation-wide victory of revolution, rallying themselves more closely around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and advancing along the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence indicated by him.

The Organizational and Ideological Preparations for Founding Our Party Made in the Period of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The Workers' Party of Korea founded on October 10, 1945 by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people.

The Workers' Party of Korea has, to this day since its founding, led the revolution and construction of the Korean people to victory and brought about epoch-making changes in the land of the liberated fatherland.

Our Party has led the people to accomplish the democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic and carry out the great socialist revolution to get rid of all forms of exploitation and oppression and perform a great construction work to change the appearance of the country.

Thus, our country where once exploitation and poverty prevailed, has been turned today into a powerful socialist country, rich and civilized, which is independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive.

Our Party has also vigorously led our people's struggle for chasing the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieving the victory of the South Korean revolution and the independent unification of the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea has been further tempered and strengthened and has developed into a seasoned Marxist-Leninist Party, an invincible revolutionary Party, through the fierce class struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, through the principled and serious struggle against opportunism of all shapes expressed in the ranks of the international communist movement.

The Workers' Party of Korea has achieved great successes in the revolution and construction by embodying the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and thereby gained unshakable authority and prestige and steadfast confidence among our popular masses. And it is enjoying the absolute support of the revolutionary peoples and Communists in the world for its resolute anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist stand and its independent and principled foreign policy.

Today our people entirely entrust their destiny to the Workers' Party of Korea and vigorously march forward along the road indicated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, closely rallied around the Party and him.

It is entirely because of the pre-eminent and sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and because it has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle that the Workers' Party of Korea has grown up into such an ever-victorious Marxist-Leninist Party and become able to continuously lead the Korean revolution to great victories as a seasoned General Staff of the revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle, having overcome the fundamental weaknesses that were found in the early years of the communist movement in Korea, laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and established the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, p. 284.)

It is in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and unfolded under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the firm roots of our Party were shaped and the brilliant revolutionary traditions, the basic source of victory for our revolution, were established.

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Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly laid the organizational and ideological foundations for founding our Party and built up its glorious revolutionary traditions in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

During the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the struggle for the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Communist Party in Korea was very difficult and complicated owing to the revolutionary situation prevailing in those days and a series of peculiar conditions created within the communist movement in our country, and so it was attended with arduous struggle from the start.

The communist movement in our country remained very complicated even after the Communist Party was dissolved, because of the fundamental weaknesses inherent in the early communist movement in our country and, in particular, because of the suppression by Japanese imperialism and ferocious schemes of the factionalists. It was largely related to the villainous schemes of the factionalists perpetrated centering on the problem of Party reconstruction after the dissolution of the Communist Party.

At that time, the factionalists, far from drawing serious lessons from the dissolution of the Communist Party, were still engrossed in factional strife, and did enormous harm to the development of the revolutionary movement, especially to the preparatory work for founding a Party anew.

The factionalists paid no heed to solving such main problems raised in the preparations for Party rebuilding as of developing the revolutionary movement, preserving the unity and purity in the communist ranks and winning the masses. They were engaged in increasing the influence of their own groups pursuing factionalist aims alone under the support of the outside power, with their hope pinned on it.

Such a state of affairs created in the ranks of the communist movement with regard to the preparation for Party reconstruction after the dissolution of the Communist Party and the general revolutionary situation prevailing at that time urgently called for a clear-cut way to the preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party in our country.

This demand was solved splendidly for the first time by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution.

Upon his release from the Kirin Prison in the spring of 1930, Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the analysis of the revolutionary situation in our country and the serious lessons of the preceding movements and acting on the far-reaching plan of the Korean revolution he had conceived since his early revolutionary activities, set forth the *Juche*-motivated Marxist-Leninist line of the Korean revolution, that is, the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the line of the armed struggle, the line of the united front as well as the original line of founding of a Communist Party in Korea.

The plan for founding a powerful Marxist-Leninist Party rooted deep among the masses, on the basis of firmly building up the ranks of Communists, the organizational backbone for founding a Party, working out the Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution and achieving an unshakable organizational and ideological unity of the Communist ranks — which constituted the main contents of his policy of founding a Party — was an absolutely new, *Juche*-motivated and thoroughly revolutionary line.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also clearly elucidated the basic policy which should be adhered to in preparations for founding such a Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the Communists should, first of all, thoroughly reject flunkeyism and dogmatism and hold fast to the stand of *Juche* in the struggle for founding a Party.

That was a very urgent question in view of the lessons gained in the revolutionary movement in Korea, in the communist movement in particular. One of the serious lessons in the communist movement in the 1920's was to eradicate flunkeyism in the communist ranks.

At the time the factionalists, instead of believing in the internal strength and endeavouring to make actual preparations for founding a Party, were engaged in obtaining the outside "approval" of their groups, looking up at others.

In the light of the bitter lessons drawn in the early communist movement in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid special stress on rejecting flunkeyism and dogmatism and keeping the firm stand of *Juche* in the struggle for founding a Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught to the following effect in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle:

...Then, was it with the ratification or approval of anybody that Marx founded Communist Party? The heart of matter is not whether we have got approval of the Communist International or not. The most important thing is that the Korean Communists found a Party and lead the Korean revolution correctly. If a Party organized in this way successfully carries out the revolutionary struggle, the Communist International will naturally follow and approve it....

At the same time, Comrade Kim Il Sung criticized the dogmatic tendency of some Communists who were engaged in useless arguments over the order of priority in organizing a Party and mass organizations. He clarified that as to the question of the order of priority in organizing a Party and mass organizations there were no ready-made formulae or procedures and that it depended on the level of revolutionary consciousness of the masses and the preparedness of the internal revolutionary forces capable of leading the communist movement.

In the preparations for founding a Party, too, Comrade

Kim Il Sung consistently and thoroughly adhered to the firm stand of *Juche* that all problems arising in the revolution should be solved independently in conformity to the actual conditions of one's country and mainly relying on one's own strength.

Proceeding from this, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the struggle for preparations to found a Party should be waged independently and in a creative manner by thoroughly opposing flunkeyism and dogmatism and applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the international communist movement in conformity to the historical conditions of our country and the concrete realities of the revolutionary movement.

The principled stand elucidated by him made it possible to smash the manoeuvres of factionalists and carry out to the last the preparatory work for founding a Party relying on our own faith and believing in our own strength.

Also it awakened the Communists who groped in darkness because of their inadequate ideological and theoretical preparedness, and enabled them to realize clearly the way for founding a Party.

As to the policy to be maintained in founding a Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that it should be founded not by the method of putting up the signboard of "Party reconstruction" by the efforts of a few persons, but should be founded after adequate preparations were made through a serious struggle to thoroughly overcome the essential weaknesses inherent in the early communist movement.

Earlier, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...If we think that we can immediately found a Party without any preparations and accumulated revolutionary force, we will indulge ourselves in day dreams, in which we are attempting to build a castle in the air. Therefore, we must with greatest caution and with might and main lay step by step the organizational and ideological groundwork for founding a Party....

In fact, had we founded a Party without any preparations in such manner that we put up in a competitive way this or that signboard of Party reconstruction, under the condition in which the communist ranks were totally disintegrated, we would have been building a castle on the sand. Only by holding fast to the principled stand taken by Comrade Kim Il Sung, could we avoid repeating such bitter mistakes committed in the early communist movement in our country and push ahead successfully the preparations for founding a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party that would lead our revolution to victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also pointed out that the preparations for founding a Party should be carried out in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

Resolutely rejecting the practices of those who, instead of linking the basic problems in the preparations for founding a Party with practical struggles, tried to "found" a Party in a passive way by the efforts of a few people, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the problem of founding a Party should be solved on the *Juche* stand in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in the course of the anti-Japanese national united front movement. This was a completely new, original line and a thoroughly revolutionary and most scientific line.

It was also a unique, correct line which made it possible to rear a greater number of excellent revolutionaries and the ranks of Communists through the struggle and organizational life in the shortest period, and thereby build up the organizational pivots for founding a Party.

It was also the most sagacious line which made it possible to rally more firmly the Communists in a single revolutionary organization, defend the organized revolutionary forces united firmly around the Leader from the offensive of the armed counter-revolution, ensure the durability of the movement and accelerate the work of training and uniting the Communists actively and effectively.

Only by thoroughly embodying the above mentioned line of principle put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung to be adhered to in the preparatory work for founding a Party, was it possible to achieve the organizational and ideological unity of the communist ranks and lay the firm organizational and ideological groundwork for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party even under the difficult and complex circumstances in which the oppression by Japanese imperialism was at its zenith and the factional strife was rampant.

Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically organized and unfolded the struggle for the founding of a Party, overcoming all difficulties and firmly maintaining the principled stand in the preparatory work for founding a Party.

(To be continued)

For the Establishment of People's Revolutionary Government—A Genuine People's Power

CHON CHANG CHOL

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and patriotic people and a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party."

Whenever I recall this teaching which I keep deep in my mind my memory runs back, calling up strong emotions, to the days when Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking far into the future of the Korean revolution, established in person the first revolutionary power of our people in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At that time, setting up a genuine revolutionary power of the people in the guerilla bases-liberated areas was a task of great urgency for consolidating and developing the guerilla bases and further intensifying and strengthening the anti-Japanese armed struggle and, at the same time, for bringing about a further upsurge in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people as a whole.

It remained a problem awaiting correct solution in the Wangching guerilla base until Comrade Kim Il Sung came there. So the revolutionary order and the revolutionary tone of life were yet to be established in the base.

Those were days when the guerilla bases had just been built in the areas along the Tumangang River, and the "punitive operations" of the Japanese imperialists against the guerilla bases and their barbarous atrocities of murder in the areas of East Manchuria grew to unscrupulous proportions such as rarely seen before.

In those days I was in charge of the work of publishing revolutionary publications in the valley of Lishukou in the Wangching guerilla base. In Wangching alone, the Japanese imperialists' atrocious mass murder took place daily at Yongchangtung, Paichukou, Shihxian and many other places.

Every day many people flocked to the guerilla bases; they were those who had their parents, wives and children massacred by the vicious Japanese imperialists and their houses burnt down by the devils and those who, unable to live any longer due to exploitation of the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists in Korea, had quit their dear native places and moved to Northeast China.

These circumstances called for earlier establishment of a genuine revolutionary power in the guerilla bases.

Existence of such a power would make it possible to establish a new revolutionary order in the guerilla bases, give a stabilized living to the people who settled there and push ahead with the revolution speedily, mobilizing and organizing them to repulse the attack and resistance of the enemy.

But, owing to the mischief played by the Left opportunists who had wormed their way into revolutionary organizations and mass organizations formed in the guerilla bases in those days, confusion and disorder rather prevailed in the bases, and a grave situation was created in which the revolutionary forces were split and separated from the revolutionary masses. Many people perceived to some extent that the behaviors of the Left opportunists were harmful to the revolution but they were at a loss how to set the situation on the right track.

It was about this time that Comrade Kim Il Sung came to Wangching.

And our joy was boundless when we met Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After his coming to the Wangching guerilla base he, first of all, put his heart and soul into the correct solution of the question of power on the basis of a thorough grasp of the real state of affairs there and a scientific analysis of the situation created by the manoeuvres of the Left opportunists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung criticized the errors of

the Left opportunists who, without having a correct understanding of the character and immediate task of the revolution at that time, and the ways of its fulfilment and obsessed by flunkeyism and dogmatism, committed Leftist mistakes, and taught that a genuine People's Revolutionary Government should be established in the guerilla bases.

This policy of Comrade Kim Il Sung that reflected most correctly the objective requirements of the revolution and the long-cherished aspiration of the people for power was a brilliant embodiment of his great *Juche* idea.

He made it clear that the Korean revolution was the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, that the immediate task of the Korean revolution was to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and realize national liberation. Proceeding from this, he clearly elucidated that the power to be established in the future should be one corresponding to the task, that is, a genuine revolutionary power of the people based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and participated in by the broad sections of all anti-Japanese forces. And he taught that this power should enforce democratic policies reflecting correctly the interests not only of the workers and peasants but people of all strata who had the anti-Japanese thought and sentiment.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung showed the right course to us who had been groping for it to solve the question of power and at the same time, exerted himself to frustrate ideologically and theoretically the unfounded assertions of the Left opportunists who were engaged in schemings in various places and inculcate the right policy into the broad masses of the people.

In the spring of 1933 the Wangchong Conference was held, which was of great importance in the establishment of the People's Revolutionary Government.

Though I myself was not present at the meeting I was provided with a detailed account of the meeting by my comrades.

At that meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung analyzed and criticized the errors of the Left opportunists, who persisted in the Soviet line, and completely smashed their manoeuvres.

As soon as the guerilla bases-liberated areas were set up, the Left opportunists, taking their cue from the experiences of other countries mechanically, tried to put them into practice although they were unsuitable to the conditions of the revolution at the time. Infected with flunkeyism and dogmatism, they claimed that the district governments should be formed in the form of a "Soviet power" in all areas and that socialism be realized at once. Insisting on socialist policies and without taking into consideration the character of the Korean revolution and its subjective and objective conditions, they did without hesitation such an ultra-leftist action as confiscating even the land owned by middle peasants, repudiating all private ownership.

Because of these reckless acts of the Left opportunists, not a few people who had come to the guerilla bases to fight Japanese imperialism with a hatred against it, were greatly disheartened, and even it happened that not a small number of the masses who might have been won over to the side of the revolution had they been given revolutionary influence and consistent education, left the guerilla bases.

The indiscreet acts of the Left opportunists went even further. They artificially divided the populated districts into "Red districts" and "white districts" to brand the guerilla bases as the former and the Japanese imperialist-ruled districts as the latter. Calling the villages in the enemy-controlled areas the "villages of stooges" they perpetrated the ultra-leftist act of indiscriminately excluding the people in these areas on no ground. On the other hand, they called the people in the semi-guerilla bases the "double-faced ones" and suspected and estranged them.

By this action the Left opportunists compelled those who had either supported the revolution or had sympathy with it to desist and alienate themselves from the road of revolution and, moreover, excluded even those people who had voluntarily come out to carry on the revolution. They acted as if they alone were the possessors of a strong "revolutionary spirit."

Comrade Kim Il Sung thoroughly exposed and criticized such scheme of the Left opportunists and its harmfulness, and referred to the necessity of setting up the People's Revolutionary Government, a genuine power of the people.

Stressing at the meeting the need of launching an anti-Japanese national united front movement to rally all the anti-Japanese forces, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that in the light of the character of the revolution and its immediate tasks the People's Revolutionary Government should be established on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, with all classes and strata opposed to Japanese imperialism being represented in it and reaffirmed that it was the only correct road to develop the revolution along the right course in keeping with the objective demands.

Also he gave a concrete elucidation of the basic task facing the People's Revolutionary Government and ways and means for its fulfilment.

Paying deep attention to the correct solution of the problem of land, the cherished desire of our peasants who made up the absolute majority of the population, he told that the land should not be confiscated indiscriminately under the pretext of the land reform and put forth the thoroughly revolutionary principle of confiscating the lands of the Japanese imperialists and the Japanese lackeys and distributing them to

the landless and short-landed peasants.

As for capitalist ownership, too, he defined, on the thoroughly revolutionary principle, that only the property of the Japanese imperialists and the comprador capitalists should be confiscated.

This was the wisest measure for rallying the anti-Japanese forces to the maximum and concentrating their strength on overthrowing Japanese imperialism, the principal enemy.

This was also the most just line laid down on a scientific analysis of the fact that even some of the middle and small landlords and national capitalists had anti-Japanese sentiments since the Japanese imperialists pursued the policy of massacre and plunder of them, and of the peculiarities of the composition of the population in the guerilla bases.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung also indicated the tasks to be fulfilled by the People's Revolutionary Government.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the tasks of enforcing historical reforms which would bring about fundamental changes in the history of our people, such as the thorough-going liquidation of the survivals of Japanese imperialism and feudalism, the assurance of democratic rights and freedom to the people and the introduction of the 8-hour workday, the equality of the sexes and democratic and advanced educational system, etc.

Particularly, he sharply criticized the erroneous acts of the Left opportunists who tried to look down on the masses on the strength of ultra-"revolutionary" slogans and give weight to their own "revolutionary theories" and "wisdom," and stressed that the indiscreet assertions or the "wisdom" of a few persons were nothing to do with the establishment of the People's Revolutionary Government we were going to set up, that it would be established by the general will of the broad sections of the people, and that the power could be set up and consolidated only by the people's active support and participation. That was why all the Communists must always remember that they should go deep among the masses of people, the masters of the power, and strengthen political work among them, he taught.

It was not until then that we came to clearly realize what kind of power should be established in the guerilla bases and what advantage it would offer to the revolution. And we were deeply aware that we should remember the interests of the Korean revolution at any time and in any circumstances, and that we should keep the stand of *Juche* to fit in with the concrete situation of the Korean revolution.

In those days Comrade Kim Il Sung was very busy with the establishment of a genuine revolutionary power of the people in the guerilla bases. And yet he conducted the political work energetically while guiding the guerilla units as well as the revolutionary organizations in the guerilla bases.

In the summer that year, to cite an example, he personally went to a small village of Tafangtzu, where he guided a Party meeting and awakened revolutionaries.

The meeting was held under a tree in the heart of the Tafangtzu village, participated in by 10 Party members or so and heads of the revolutionary organizations.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung explained in concrete terms the Leftist error revealed in the Soviet line and the need to form a broad anti-Japanese national united front.

At that time he spoke in so easy-to-understand terms that the chairman and secretary of the Soviet and all other persons present at the meeting said unanimously that they had their eyes opened now, adding that they came to keenly realize how harmful it was to establish a "Soviet."

Under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the People's Revolutionary Government was established in the guerilla bases-liberated areas, instead of the Soviet.

In the Wangching guerilla bases, the district committee of the People's Revolutionary Government was set up at Chayaho. The elections of representatives to the government were held in the village of Susuiping.

Indescribably great were the emotion and joy of the people in the guerilla bases who for the first time in their life came to have the power of their own and elected by themselves the functionaries who would work there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who was present at the meeting, explained in easy words the reason why the Soviet should be reorganized into the People's Revolutionary Government. He said on this score:

... The government we are going to set up will neither be ruled by any king, nor will serve the interests of landlords, capitalists or any individuals but will be government of our people that will work for the rights and happiness of the people and for freedom and independence, and this government will give the peasants land, grant the women equal rights with men and enable everyone to receive education, work and live well....

... In order to win back the fatherland and live in happiness, we must first of all fight against the Japanese scoundrels to the very end. Only by so doing, will all such happiness be permanently ours.... The Guerilla Army must work for the people and the people, on their part, must assist the Guerilla Army. If those who have money donate money, those who have knowledge, knowledge, and if hundreds, thousands of people unite in one mind and one purpose and fight to the end, the revolution will emerge victorious....

The People's Revolutionary Government established in the guerilla bases was the first genuine people's power of the Korean nation in its history of thousands of years, the revolutionary power which provided it with genuine freedom and happiness.

The People's Revolutionary Government enforced democratic reforms one after another to realize the cherished desire of our people.

Men and women citizens over the age of 16 were granted the rights to elect and to be elected. And a thorough-going dictatorship was exercised over a handful of the reactionary landlords, comprador capitalists, Japanese stooges and the traitors to the nation.

They were deprived of all political freedom and rights, and their economic footholds were also completely liquidated. On the other hand, the resistance and the subversive plots of the counter revolutionaries and reactionaries in the guerilla bases were totally frustrated and put down.

The People's Revolutionary Government confiscated the lands owned by the Japanese imperialists and traitorous pro-Japanese landlords, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation and distributed them gratis to the peasants who owned no land or very little, and proclaimed the 8-hour workday system, the minimum wage system, the abrogation of the miscellaneous taxes and the invalidation of the claims of Japanese imperialists and their stooges. It enforced the equality of the sexes, introduced the system of compulsory free education, established the popular education system under which military and productive activities were combined and took steps for the stabilized people's living. Thanks to these measures taken by the People's Revolutionary Government, the people in the guerilla bases were able to establish a new order and system under which they could enjoy political freedom and rights and work and learn to their hearts' content for the first time in their lives.

Thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and by dint of the efforts of its functionaries who were armed with his great revolutionary ideas and acquired his revolutionary work method and popular style of work, the People's Revolutionary Government fulfilled with credit its missions and its role as an economy-organizer and cultural-educator.

Even under the difficult conditions that it had to fight every day the pernicious "punitive operations" of the Japanese imperialists, the People's Revolutionary Government established an all-people defence system by enlisting the people in the guerilla bases into the anti-Japanese self-defence corps and other semi-military organizations, and vigorously organized and mobilized them to the struggle for beating down the enemy and defending the revolutionary gains. It also organized the farming work to secure provisions on its own, carried on the work of circulation and supply of goods and took measures for stabilizing the people's living. At the same time, it built arsenals and sewing houses and enabled the guerillas and people in the guerilla bases to fight in unity against the enemy, helping and pulling each other along even under difficult conditions.

And in the guerilla bases the mass cultural work such as the performances of revolutionary dramas, songs and dances overbrimming with the conviction of victory and revolutionary optimism, was carried on actively, and many revolutionary publications were issued to serve as a powerful ideological weapon for smashing the enemy, as a valuable ideological food for revolutionization. Many publications printed in those days were distributed not only to the guerilla bases but to the enemy-ruled areas as well.

Having established the People's Revolutionary Government, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally looked after the living of the people in the guerilla bases and extended deep solicitude to them, showing the practical example of how the genuine people's power should organize and guide the people's living with a sense of responsibility and render services to them.

I can hardly describe or write about his great, deep love and solicitude shown to the people in the guerilla bases in those days of arduous, hard-fought battles. As was already known through reminiscences (of Anti-Japanese Guerillas), he once sent apples he had secured in a hard battle deep behind the enemy line to the children in the guerilla bases thinking that they had not yet tasted the apples of the homeland; and, when the people presented to him the cotton-padded clothes and shoes which they had made with sincerity he sent them to old folks in a guerilla base, although he himself was in thin clothes in cold winter.

Grieved to see the hard life of the people in the bases he routed the enemy at Sanchakou and captured a large amount of cloth, part of which he sent to the people in the bases so that each of the inhabitants might have a suit of clothes, and the remainder was sent to the poor people in the far-away, enemy-held areas. Out of so many facts about his warm fatherly affection shown to stabilize the life of the people in the bases, I would like to write down here only his deep solicitude extended to the people at Tuitelazi.

After he returned from the first expedition to North Manchuria, Comrade Kim Il Sung stayed at the home of an old man named Kim Kwan Se at Tuitelazi to cure himself of the disease contracted during the expedition.

A poor peasant, Old Kim had lived in North Hamgyong Province before he came across the Tuman-gang River after being deprived of his land. He subsisted somehow working as a tenant

at Saenggyong-ri or doing fishing, and then moved to a guerilla base.

While at the Old Kim's, Comrade Kim Il Sung, though in ill health, very often had talks with Old Kim and his neighbours to acquaint himself thoroughly with the living conditions and the needs of the peasants there.

Immeasurably great was the joy of the people there who met Comrade Kim Il Sung they had adored so long.

They had lived a life of indescribable maltreatment and humiliation under the harsh exploitation and oppression of the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists for a long time. So they were well aware who had brought them a free and happy life in the guerilla bases. They repeatedly expressed their warm thanks for the great favours of General Kim Il Sung who had enabled them to live in such a grateful world and who had given them free of charge land which had been valued as much as life from the time of their forefathers and which they had so earnestly desired to have.

At this, he reminded them of the fact that great numbers of the Korean peasants were still suffering from poverty and ill-treatment, their lands taken away by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists. He said in the following vein:

... When I think of them in rags and poverty I can hardly bring myself to sleep. How much blood, sweat and tears our poor peasants in Korea shed because of the land! We must fulfill their ardent desire for land. To do so, we must drive Japanese imperialism out of our territory as early as possible and set up a people's state free of exploitation and oppression on the whole land of Korea. When the government of the people is established in the beautiful land of three-thousand-ri and all the people set out on a new life, that government of ours must first of all fulfill the cherished desires of the peasants making up the majority of the population. The day will surely come....

Old Kim and other villagers who had heard from him that the peasants would become the masters of land in the fatherland to be liberated some day and live in the countryside of a new society after shaking off poverty and illiteracy, under the shadow of which they had groaned for generations, repeatedly said in later days that they keenly realized how deeply he was concerned about the aspiration of the people and how far he was looking into the future of the fatherland and the nation.

At that time the Old Kim's were very anxious about Comrade Kim Il Sung, for they could not offer even a dose of medicine to him. Old Kim and his family made all their sincere efforts for early recovery of the health of Comrade Kim Il Sung who was the most august person for the Korean revolution and for all the Koreans. But as they were so poor and lived in the inmost recess of mountains in the guerilla base, all they could do for him was to serve him the soup prepared with onion roots and buckwheat flour.

Yet Comrade Kim Il Sung was more concerned about the conditions of the Old Kim's family than about his own health.

Old Kim's wife was very weak. Once, in a mountain she was attacked by a bear struck by a stray bullet, and she had her arm broken and got serious wounds on her face. Comrade Kim Il Sung was very much sorry for her who was unable to take a necessary treatment for the injury done by the bear.

... Mother, we are unable to give you even a dose of medicine, no matter how much we may wish to. This is entirely because the Japanese imperialist scoundrels had deprived us of our country. Mother, we sincerely wish you live long to see the day when we will be able to restore our fatherland. Then you will live in the world where you will have nothing to worry about, however serious a disease you may contract....

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had learned while at the house of Old Kim that his relatives and all the other people at Tuitelazi were suffering from the lack of provisions, seed grain and draught animals and were much worried about the next year's farming, left the village, before he had not completely recovered.

Later, the people there received 10-odd draught animals and provisions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading in person the men of the Fourth and Fifth Companies and the Youth Volunteers Corps, had raided the lumber-mill in Talisukou run by the Japanese imperialist devils and sent to the Tuitelazi people lots of provisions and draught animals captured there in order to stabilize the life of the Tuitelazi people and help them make full preparations for the farming.

And some time later, he again sent them farming funds for the coming year through the district government at Yaoyingkou.

At that time, on instructions from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the comrades who worked as secretaries of the district committee of the Children's Corps and the Young Communist League branch, took these funds to the people at Tuitelazi breaking through enemy encirclement at the risk of their lives.

Having run out of grain for a long time, the people at Tuitelazi were subsisting on the sprouts of polygonatum in those days. At times they managed to buy bran at Laotukou and fed themselves on a mixture of steamed bran and the sprouts of polygonatum. But their purse could ill afford to buy even bran. Brought face to face with starvation, all men and women, young and old, could not rise to their feet.

The people at Tuitelazi, who received at such a time the funds, grain, draught animals sent

from Comrade Kim Il Sung, were so overwhelmed with emotion that they could hardly utter a word. They only clasped the hands of the comrades who brought these things, with warm tears of emotion in their eyes.

"...The General not forgetting us, sent money like this... How can we repay him for these favours!"

So saying, old men with grey hair wiped off tears with their fists. Women and young people made a firm determination, saying: "Reminding the solicitude of the General who is anxious about our farming, though fighting daily against the Japanese imperialist devils we must not lay waste even an inch of land even if the enemy's "punitive operations" compel us to sow seeds ten times or hundred times."

That year the people at Tuitelazi bought grain with the farming funds sent from the General and solved the problem of food by mixture of grain and edible grasses and prepared seed grain. And they did not lay waste even an inch of land. The draught animals sent from him played a great role in that year's farming.

Life at the guerilla bases was quite hard. They had to undergo the enemy's "punitive operations" day and night and the persecution of these scoundrels engrossed in murder and incendiarism. Run out of food, they often had to eke out a living on grass roots and tree barks. Their houses frequently burnt down in cold winter, they had to spend many a night without shelters.

The people in the guerilla bases, however, did not give in. They rebuilt their dwellings 10 or 20 times on the same spots when the enemy burnt them down so many times. And when they lost their beloved parents and wives and sons at the hands of the enemy they overcame sorrows with their teeth clenched and ploughed fields and sowed seeds in place of them.

Though they were ill-clad and poverty-stricken and the atrocities of the Japanese imperialist aggressors grew ferocious, they did not depart even a step from the guerilla bases.

What was it that enabled the people at the guerilla bases to fight on steadily without yielding in such insuperable difficulties and ordeals defying all description, and made them so deeply attached to the guerilla bases that they could not live for a moment outside of them?

It can be explained by the fact that thanks to the policies of the People's Revolutionary Government established by Comrade Kim Il Sung they had become to enjoy freedom, happiness and full rights as the masters of the power, which were the most precious things that could be changed for nothing, and that they had for the first time in their life experienced a new life free from exploitation and oppression, that equally assured everybody of a job and an opportunity of learning.

The people in the guerilla bases were deeply aware that such a happy life owed entirely to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and this was forever present in their minds.

It indeed was because of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea and his outstanding leadership that the People's Revolutionary Government, the prototype of the genuine people's power to be established in the liberated homeland in the future, was set up firmly even under the complicated situation in which fierce fightings were waged against Japanese imperialism and for crushing the schemes of the Left opportunists, and that the guerilla bases were made the operational base of revolution for vigorously pushing forward the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

In the course of all this struggle he further developed and enriched the Marxist-Leninist theories on the question of power, the fundamental problem of the revolution, and made a great contribution to the international revolutionary movement.

That was why the people in the guerilla bases fought with devotion to establish a new system and order in the guerilla bases, firmly rallied around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean revolution, and fought death-defyingly to defend the people's revolutionary power, the precious gain of the revolution, surmounting all difficulties and trials surpassing imagination.

The unbending struggle the people in the guerilla bases, who were united as one around Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged, in unity with the guerillas in a body, to creditably defend the guerilla bases for 4-5 years under the trying circumstances in which they had to fight daily the frantic large-scale sieges and attacks by the brigandish Japanese imperialists, was a struggle to protect and defend the people's revolutionary power established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a battle to defend the freedom and happiness of the people which were dearer than life.

The fact that they had defended the guerilla bases for 4-5 years pulling through manifold difficulties in the crucible of the unprecedentedly arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle demonstrated the great vitality of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the indestructible strength of the people who had taken the power in their hands under the guidance of the outstanding Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who in the first half of the 1930's had established the People's Revolutionary Government, rallied the people of all strata close under the red banner of revolution and powerfully pushed ahead Korean revolution, mapped out in 1936, drawing on such precious achievements and experiences, the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in which were codified the great revolutionary lines of the Korean revolution. In the first point, he defined that **"A broad united anti-Japanese front shall be formed through the general mobilization of the Korean nation to overthrow the rule of the bandit Japanese imperialism and to establish a genuine people's government of Korea."**

He energetically organized and mobilized the Korean people to the struggle for the realization of this great programme and finally achieved the historic cause of fatherland restoration.

Right after liberation, basing himself on the Marxist-Leninist line of people's power advanced, and on the rich experiences accumulated, during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung established the people's committees of all levels in the complicated circumstances and proclaimed the Twenty-point Political Programme, a continuation and brilliant embodiment of the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, thus indicated the road for the entire Korean people to follow, and set up the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine power of the Korean people.

Having sprung from the deep roots planted by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and being consolidated and developed under his personal leadership, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—our glorious fatherland—is the banner of freedom and independence for our people and the powerful weapon of building socialism and communism.

Because they had this power, the powerful weapon of the Korean revolution, led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people could win a historic victory by defeating U.S. imperialism which boasted of being the world's "strongest," liquidate in so short a span of time the century-old backwardness and poverty, establish the most advanced socialist system, build the powerful independent national economy, set up a firm all people-defence system, and usher in the era of great national prosperity and thriving in which national culture, arts and lofty morals are efflorescing and flowering.

Our country which is advancing, advancing, struggling and again advancing, upholding Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea consistent with independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence, is called by the world people the "country of Chollima," the "cradleland of *Juche*" and a "model of socialism."

Comrade Kim Il Sung said of the further consolidation and development of our people's power:

"...We have established the people's power in the northern half alone and have not yet attained the nation-wide victory of the revolution. Therefore, we are confronted with the weighty revolutionary task to achieve the nation-wide victory of our revolution. In other words, we are faced with the important task to further consolidate our victory, further strengthen the Government of the Republic, more firmly defend the socialist gains we have made and, further, unify the whole of Korea and accomplish the revolution in the whole country under the banner of the Republic.... We still have the important task to support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, liberate them and unify our fatherland.

We therefore can never rest content with the victory we have already scored. We should firmly consolidate our power and more closely rally around our power the entire working class, peasantry, working intellectuals and other sections of the people to further reinforce the revolutionary forces and turn them into a powerful force that can valiantly repulse the enemy at any time, should he intrude, and can support the South Korean people."

We should further consolidate and develop the people's power and make political, ideological and material preparations more fully for greeting the great revolutionary event positively, upholding the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings. To do so, it is most important to fully arm ourselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and firmly establish the unitary ideological system of our Party under which we defend him any time and anywhere and unconditionally carry out his orders and instructions to the end, going through fire and water, and to revolutionize and *working-classize* the whole society, thereby rallying the whole people more closely around him.

Our people who are fully armed with the great revolutionary ideas of, and advancing singleheartedly under the leadership of, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has devoted his all solely for the freedom and happiness of the fatherland and the people and for the victory of the Korean revolution for over 40 years since he had set out on the road of revolution, will certainly achieve the cause of national unification under the banner of the Republic, and the day will surely come when our 40 million people will be able to enjoy freedom and happiness in the bosom of the Leader.

"Fertilizer Means Rice and Rice Means Socialism"

KIM CHOL GYONG

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"In order to supply the countryside with a variety of chemical fertilizers in greater quantities and increase the production of various agricultural chemicals—such as insecticides and weed-killers—and urea, the bases of the chemical industry in these fields should be further expanded and reinforced."

With the successful realization of the programmatic task for the chemicalization of agriculture set before the chemical industry by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, in our country big bases of the fertilizer and agricultural chemicals industries have been built up and the existing fertilizer factories adjusted and reinforced.

The past several years witnessed the construction of a factory synthesizing ammonia through the gasification of anthracite and many other chemical factories using domestic raw materials and fuel such as a urea factory, an undiluted sulfuric acid factory, a nitro-lime fertilizer factory, an agricultural chemicals and weed-killer factory, and many other factories. Thus, the output of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals has gone up rapidly and their qualitative composition changed in a great measure.

Today the chemical fertilizer industry of our country has completely put an end to the one-sided production of nitrogenous fertilizer, which was the aftermath of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and grown into an independent, modern chemical fertilizer industry equipped both with organic and inorganic chemistries. It produces phosphorous, kali and urea fertilizers and agricultural chemicals in larger quantities with domestic raw materials to serve better for agricultural chemicalization.

These achievements made in our country are the fruition of the wise leadership of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who strives to relieve from arduous labour the peasants freed from all manner of exploitation and oppression, enable them to increase agricultural production swiftly by joyous labour and thus provide a bountiful life to the entire people.

From the early years of the building of a new country the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has attached great significance to the development of the chemical fertilizer industry for agricultural chemicalization and directed invariable guidance and concern to this field.

Suffice it to cite the April 17th Fertilizer Factory which has become today a reliable base of agricultural chemicalization.

In February 1965 when our people launched a vigorous struggle for scaling the heights of the Seven-Year Plan laid down at the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the April 17th Fertilizer Factory again with a view to realizing his grand plan for the production of more chemical fertilizer by gasifying anthracite which is abundant in our country.

Personally guiding the enlarged meeting of the factory Party committee and the Party-cell meeting of the synthesizing workshop, the Leader put up the militant slogan of "Fertilizer means rice and rice means socialism," urging that the height of fertilizer had to be seized to conquer the grain height of the Seven-Year Plan.

At that time, the Leader gave the factory the honourable title of "Height 1,211" in chemical industry and, looking around the snow-covered factory compound, he personally fixed the sites for an anthracite gasification factory and an urea factory.

Besides, the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed profound concern and care for the workers of this factory.

As far back as the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, not forgetting the working class here, personally dispatched political workers many times to imbue them with revolutionary consciousness and the conviction of the restoration of the fatherland. And in the first spring after liberation he visited this factory and earnestly exhorted the workers to quickly rehabilitate the factory and produce larger quantities of fertilizer to send to the countryside and thus to contribute to the consolidation of the victory of the land reform and to the promotion of the people's well-being.

Immediately after the war the Leader visited this factory again. After looking around the compound of the factory which was so severely destroyed that it was hard to make steps forward, he sat along with workers on the ground spread by empty strawbags, gave a meticulous instruction as to how to rehabilitate the factory, saying that fertilizer was the key to increasing grain production.

In May 1956 Comrade Kim Il Sung paid another visit to the factory. When he came up to the ammonium sulphate fertilizer loading yard after making a round of the factory compound, he scooped up white fertilizer with both hands to have a good look at it and then said with satisfaction that fertilizer meant rice.

Afterwards, too, the Leader stressed time and again the significance of the fertilizer industry.

Thanks to the wise leadership and warm solicitude of the Leader the factory became a reliable base of agricultural chemicalization and a big change took place in the life of the workers as well.

Whenever he gave on-the-spot guidance to the factory, the Leader visited the settlement of the factory workers to have talks with their families and even looked around the factory club-house and the kitchen of the dining room, showing warm concern for every aspect of workers' life with a fatherly love.

The workers here under the warm care of the Leader are now leading a happy life in multi-storied modern apartment houses standing in a scenic place on the seashore, enjoying themselves over chicken, eggs and milk which are turned out at the chicken factory and the dairy farm provided by the Leader. And they go to the factory by the commuters' buses sent by him. Besides, after a day's work they study to their hearts' content at the college of industry equipped with modern educational facilities and rest free of charge at the evening recuperation house which is run all the year round.

The Leader's care and love of the fertilizer producers are really immeasurable and warmer than the sunshine.

In order to repay the benevolence of the Leader who has provided them with such a happy life of today, the fertilizer makers here are bringing about continuous innovations with a sense of burning fidelity and firm determination to carry out the honourable task set forth by him at any cost even if their bones are crushed to powder.

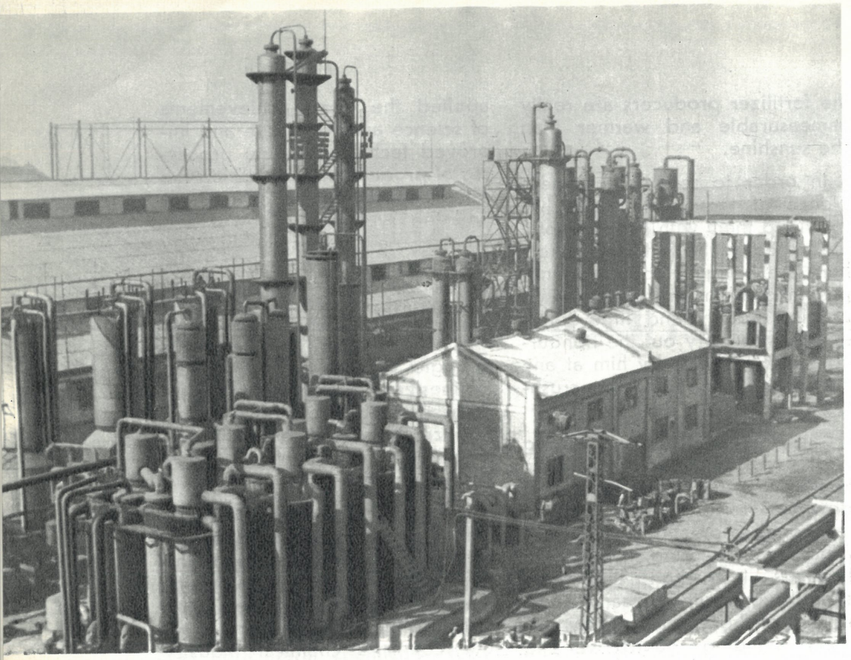
The workers of the synthesizing workshop, upholding the fatherly Leader's teachings, knuckled down to raise the efficiency of the compressor and the synthesizing tower. Bearing in mind the Leader's instruction that they should work with the same spirit as that of the People's Army soldiers standing guard over the outpost face to face with the U.S. imperialists, they worked in a strained manner at all times, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. They extensively applied the latest achievements of science and technique and improved technically some processes of production, thus raising the rated capacity of the compressor and the synthesizing tower and creating new norms. In this way they struck out a road of advance for scaling the height of chemical fertilizer.

The flame of the vigorous struggle of the workers of the synthesizing workshop for the increased production of chemical fertilizer spread all over the factory like a prairie fire started from a spark.

After the days of heroic struggle there sprang up a factory synthesizing ammonia through the gasification of anthracite—which meant the birth of another *Juche* industry in the development of our country's chemical industry and in chemical fertilizer production—an urea factory and an undiluted sulphuric acid factory.

The fertilizer producers here lost no time to normalize the op-

In order to positively promote the chemicalization of agriculture, our country produces a great amount of various agricultural chemicals including weed-killers to supply to the countryside



A view of a factory synthesizing ammonia through the gasification of anthracite which was built up with our techniques and materials by our efforts

eration of the newly-commissioned factory synthesizing ammonia through the gasification of anthracite.

They read word by word the works and on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, derived strength and courage from them and boldly marched forward, overcoming all sorts of difficulties and smashing mysticism about technology and passivism. Thus, they got versed in the whole process of the factory and laid a foundation for the normalization of production in a matter of one year.

In hearty response to the Leader's programmatic instruction given in November last year as to taking the lead in a great revolutionary upsurge, the workers here have increased the capacity of production of ammonia through the gasification of anthracite by 70 per cent.

By launching a vigorous labour struggle for meeting the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with a great revolutionary uplift they fulfilled at 102.4 per cent the first-quarter year plan which was 37.7 per cent greater than the results in the same period of last year, and keeping that spirit and stamina, they are dashing forward to scale the fertilizer height of the Seven-Year Plan.

Last year the factory turned out 6.5 times as much chemical fertilizer as in 1946. Now it produces in only 55 days what it put out in the whole year of 1946.

Such results are not confined to this factory alone.

Today various kinds of fertilizers are produced in chemical factories and iron works, to say nothing of those big chemical fertilizer factories which have risen up in the eastern, western and northern areas of the country according to the Leader's great plan for agricultural chemicalization.

Big successes are being registered in the production of varied agricultural chemicals, which are greatly conducive to relieving from arduous labour our peasants who have been emancipated from exploitation and oppression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...Weed killer should be produced in large quantities in a decisive way. Weeding is the most arduous job in farming, so even if this matter alone is settled, it will be a great thing. Therefore, weed killer should be turned out in a big way and applied to paddy fields, to begin with."

Upholding this teaching of the Leader, the chemical workers engaged in the production of weed killer and insecticides also scored big achievements.

Boundlessly loyal to the Leader, they conducted trial production day and night for new agricultural chemicals and prepared equipment, big and small, on their own to go over to mass production when they succeeded in trial production.

Besides, they reduced the time of reaction to a half by improving the distilling apparatus and introduced a new method in the operation of filtration. By effecting such technical innovations they wrought a miracle of raising the production capacity of agricultural chemicals 2.5 times in 1968 as against 1967 and brought about a change in the composition of variety of agricultural chemicals. Now, the agricultural chemicals produced by them are greatly making for agricultural chemicalization.

The desire our forefathers cherished for thousands of years from the time they started farming in this land, the desire to free themselves from all kinds of exploitation and oppression and get rid of arduous labour, has been translated into reality in the era of the Workers' Party by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With the successful undertaking of the task of the rural technical revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peasants in our country are boosting agricultural production year after year, working with ease as machines plough fields and sow seeds, agricultural chemicals kill weed and crops grow healthily by virtue of chemical fertilizer.

Another Great Power Base under Construction

Under the circumstances where the entire people are racing ahead at "Kangson speed," a new *Chollima* speed, to greet the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with a great revolutionary upsurge, a large modern thermo-power plant, another monumental building of the era of the Workers' Party, is being built in Pukchang under the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the electrification of the country.

In his report at the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Our Party's line of developing the power industry is to continue to build large hydroelectric power stations by the extensive harnessing of rich water-power resources in our country, and, along with this, to promote the construction of thermal power stations. Not only can a thermal station be built in less time and at lower cost than a hydroelectric power station, but it also enables us to guarantee a regular supply of electricity even in the dry season and use power for many purposes."

In accordance with the *Juche*-motivated original line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the state has kept the development of the power industry ahead of the development of the other branches of the national economy and invested a huge amount of funds in this industry.

As a result, in our country large-scale hydro-power and thermo-power plants were built and small and medium-sized hydro-power plants, along with thermo-power plants attached to factories, were erected in many parts, and a great success has been registered in capturing the power height of the Seven-Year Plan.

The Pukchang Thermo-power Plant whose site was selected by the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in person and whose construction is carried on under his direct guidance is a new grand power base created in the course of realizing the great plan of the Leader to increase electric power in a shorter period by properly combining hydro-power plants and thermo-power plants and to qualitatively solidify the power base of our country.

In spite of the claim of his busy life in leading the revolution and construction taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and nation, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, visited Pukchang in March 1961 to open a bright way for establishing a new power base here.

At that time he chose the site for the plant and indicated in detail the grand scale of the plant to be built and the orientation of its construction, saying that this is a very good site for a power base because there are found coal mines, a limpid river, power lines and railway networks.

Saying that when the large thermo-power plant is built this mountainous area will be turned into a fine industrial town, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that this project is of great significance in eliminating the differences between towns and the countryside and building communism. Further, he instructed to build here a beautiful workers' district nice to live in.

Especially he earnestly said that the building of the power plant is of weighty importance in supplying the southern half with electric power after the country is unified.

The builders leaped up with deep emotion at the thought that the fatherly Leader is concerned with paternal love about the people in the dark land of the southern half who live ill-clad and in hunger under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi traitors whenever he gives joy and happiness to our people and works out far-reaching plans for the prosperity and development of the country.

In order to realize the great plan of the Leader at an early date the builders came out in the building of the power plant in the spirit of removing mountains and blocking oceans, taking it as their great honour and pride to wage a hope-filled struggle for building a gigantic thermo-power plant to be handed down to the posterity.

From the outset the fierce battle for building a new power base was accompanied by the struggle to overcome the severe trials of nature and smash passivism, conservatism and mysticism about technique.

The builders, firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, and invariably loyal to the Leader, started laying the foundation of the plant with a high consciousness that they are conquerors of the great nature and revolutionary soldiers of the Leader.

Displaying a high degree of revolutionary zeal and backed by the mighty strength of heavy machines the builders dug the rock-hard, frozen earth. In this way, they removed as much as tens of millions of cubic metres of earth and finished the ground-making in a matter of seven months, and set to the erection of pillars keeping up the high spirit and mettle.

Many difficulties stood in the way of the constructors who had to build a great power base in the out-of-the-way mountainous area in a short period.

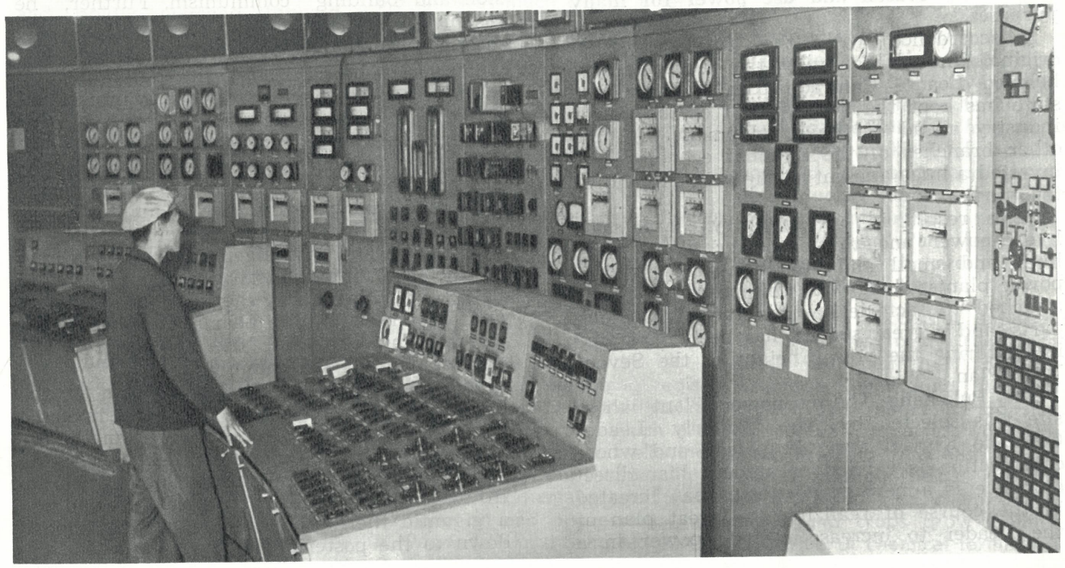
Each time the difficulties cropped up they bravely overcame them with the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance which was fostered in them by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The construction proceeded at a dazzling speed and building materials and equipment came to the construction site in an endless stream. But cranes had not yet come, though these were badly needed for the erection of pillars they started. This happened because the construction work progressed at much faster speed than envisaged in the plan. Only when pillars were set up quicker, could they install boilers, the heart of the thermo-power plant, and many other equipment, thus promoting the whole process of construction. The quick erection of pillars was a serious problem deciding whether or not they could finish the construction within the period they set solemnly swearing before the fatherly Leader. So the builders could not sit and wait for cranes to come.

Aware that strained battles were being waged in all domains to carry out the revolutionary line of the Party for carrying on the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, the builders were determined to complete the construction earlier while easing the tension created in equipment supply, and bravely started to make a 50-ton crane with their own efforts.

They, united with one mind and one will, tackled the work with fervent zeal making what was not and finding out what was short of, pooling their strength and wisdom, and

The heat control room furnished with up-to-date equipment



thus made a crane in only 20 days at the construction site, not at a professional machine factory.

The builders who had manufactured the crane by themselves presented the idea of setting up pillars all at once, not by the brick-piling method formerly used but by a method of prefabricating them. Some were hesitant to adopt this method on the ground that they had no experience in prefabricating such large-sized structures and that if they did that way, they could not ensure the required precision of the structures.

But, convinced that there was nothing impossible for them, however it might be difficult, when they tried with the burning heart of loyalty to the Leader, they endeavoured to put their idea into practice on the basis of close scientific and technical calculation.

They had to make pillars each ten metres long and scores of tons in weight, prefabricate them into structures on the ground and set up them with the required precision. The work of prefabricating pillars by a new method was successfully carried out through the indomitable struggle of the builders who rose up out of sheer desire to repay the high trust and expectation of the Leader for them with their loyalty to him.

Thus they finished in only ten days the prefabrication of pillars which would take nearly two months. This made it possible to push ahead all the processes of construction more quickly.

The fatherly Leader, paying close attention to the builders of this power plant, constantly acquainted himself with every process of the construction and personally solved their knotty problems greatly encouraging them.

On September 26, 1968 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung again visited the construction site here travelling along the rugged mountain path.

Looking at the main building half completed he expressed satisfaction and praised the builders, saying that they had done much work.

Looking around the construction site for a good while he minutely inquired about the going-on there and scrupulously indicated the ways to more vigorously push ahead the construction. And he personally solved the knotty problems attending to every corner of life of the constructors with paternal love.

Receiving once again the on-the-scene-instruction of the respected and beloved Leader the builders here burnt with fervent loyalty to the Leader and their hearts leaped up with firm determination to carry out with honour the revolutionary task entrusted by him.

After the Leader's visit, the construction site became more bustling with the struggle to complete the construction earlier.

The constructors at the turbine assembling workshop, under the slogan "what the Party and the Leader want us to do is the rated capacity and the norm of work," performed innovations in succession; they lifted up a 30-ton structure with the 25-ton crane and a 145-ton stator with the 25-ton crane and 75-ton crane, by improving the cranes on their creative initiative.

The heat insulation device workers found out raw materials to be used for lagging in the vicinity of the construction site and installed equipment by themselves to produce asbestos. In this way they contributed to speeding up the construction while ensuring its quality.

Informed of their successful test run of turbine No. 1 which was the fruition of their hard struggle, the fatherly Leader praised them for their success and earnestly taught them to ensure the normal operation of the turbine and move up the assembly of generators.

Inspired by the personal guidance of the fatherly Leader and his meticulous solicitude for their life, the constructors hurried on with their work feeling a great pride as his revolutionary soldiers.

They assembled generators by the end of April as instructed by the Leader and succeeded in their trial run.

Thus, they completed the first stage of the project and ensured its operation with success in a short time after they really set about its construction on the site fixed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in person.

Now generators are turning out without hitch electric power for various branches of the national economy.

The construction of the Pukchang Thermo-power Plant, the great power base, provided a firmer foundation for the independent national economy and made it possible to overcome the seasonal fluctuation of supply of electric power and to meet more satisfactorily the ever-growing demands for electric power in various branches of the national economy.

The builders here who made a great achievement in the construction of the great power base for the prosperity of the country had the honour to receive the joint congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic in last May.

The rest of the construction is proceeding at a faster tempo thanks to the labour struggle of the builders who are working hard while creating new miracles day by day in order to live up to the high trust, expectation and profound solicitude of the fatherly Leader.

THE SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET REGIME IS A COLONIAL, DEPENDENT "POWER"

In his historic report at the 20th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Republic Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, referring to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism against our country and the traitorous character of the South Korean puppet regime, its instrument for aggression, said as follows:

"Further, the power of the Republic is an independent and sovereign power, whereas the so-called 'power' of South Korea is an out-and-out colonial and dependent 'power'." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 77.)

The power of the Republic is an independent power set up by our people themselves in accordance with the platform formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution; it has been consolidated and developed through the conscious efforts and struggle of our people under his wise leadership.

Our people's power embodies the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in all its activities to thoroughly defend the national interests of the people. Since the first day of its founding, the power of the Republic has fully exercised its sovereignty and constantly held fast to the principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity.

Our fatherland has thus become today an independent socialist power with an advanced socialist system, a firm basis of independent national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and brilliant national culture.

However, South Korea, the other half of our fatherland, has been reduced to a complete colony and military aggressive base of U.S. imperialism owing to the occupation and vicious colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression, and the treacherous criminal acts of the South Korean puppet regime.

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea to replace the Japanese imperialists, lord it over there with real power in their hands and enforce a crafty neo-colonialist rule in lieu of the administration of the Japanese Governor-General.

The South Korean puppet regime, a camouflage of colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, is a regime fabricated by the U.S. imperialists, a colonial and dependent "power" that can not exercise any sovereignty.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...The puppet regime of South Korea is a 'power' originally manufactured by the U.S. imperialists by force of arms against the will of the Korean people." (Ibid., p. 77.)

The colonial, dependent character of the South Korean puppet regime lies, first of all, in the fact that it is a "power" rigged up by the U.S. imperialists by force of arms against the will of the Korean people.

No sooner had the U.S. imperialists crept into South Korea than they forcibly dissolved the people's committees organized on the initiative of the South Korean people after the August 15 liberation of Korea in 1945 and proclaimed "military government" to overtly enforce their colonial and military fascist rule over it. While barbarously suppressing the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea through the "military government" they built up the foothold of their colonial rule by whipping together reactionaries such as pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and U.S. lackeys who were daunted in face of the growing revolutionary advance of the masses of the people.

As their "military government" met with powerful resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists replaced the signboard of the "U.S. military government" with that of the so-called "interim government of South Korea" with the vicious, crafty aim of covering up their colonial rule, and in May 1948, started to rig up a puppet regime. The criminal "May 10th separate election" held to "legalize" a puppet regime was a farce which was staged by means of unheard-of fascist suppression and terrorism, fraudulence and swindle and it, in fact, was completely frustrated in the face of the powerful resistance of the South Korean people. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists forged the result of the "election" to cook up a puppet regime, called the "Republic of Korea Government," with their faithful servant, villainous traitor Syngman Rhee, as its head.

It was in this way that not only the Syngman Rhee puppet regime but all the successive regimes of South Korea came into being.

In particular, the military fascist dictatorial regime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is a puppet regime rigged up by the U.S. imperialists by force of arms under unprecedented fascist tyranny, in order to prop up their crumbling colonial rule in South Korea.

The South Korean puppet regime born in this way is nothing but a puppet regime, a colonial, dependent "power" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

Today the U.S. imperialists advertise as if the South Korean puppet regime invented by them at the point of bayonet exercises any sovereignty, but it is no more than a hoax to cover up their dirty, aggressive nature.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...The South Korean puppet regime acts in everything on the directives of the U.S. occupationists and leaves everything in South Korea at their disposal to serve their war policy." (Ibid., pp. 77-78.)

U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction and the bulwark of modern colonialism, seizes all political power in South Korea disguised under the cloak of an "independent state." Occupying South Korea militarily, U.S. imperialism permanently stations there tens of thousands of its aggressive forces and places it under its colonial domination through various shackling "treaties" and aggressive ruling machinery, exercising unlimited rights and predatory privileges.

By virtue of these rights, the "U.S. embassy," the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and the "Agency for International Development in Korea" wirepull the South Korean puppet regime behind the curtain, and all "policies" of the South Korean puppet regime are worked out by the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean puppet government is only allowed to execute the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and plunder in the direction set by these ruling apparatuses of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, within the limits set by them and under the control and supervision of American "advisers."

For instance, in accordance with the "South Korea-U.S. Agreement for Economic and Technical Co-operation," the U.S. imperialists "observe and supervise, without restriction, all the planning and archive work" of the puppet government and "determine on the direction and scope of work" of the puppet government.

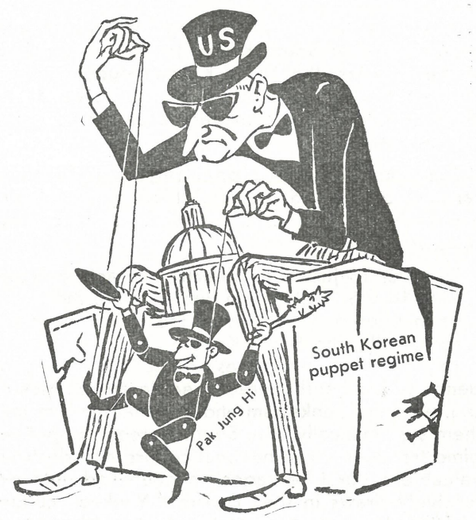
So, the "Agency for International Development in Korea" is entitled to receive and check all data on the draft "budget" of the puppet government before it is submitted for discussion at the puppet national assembly. Moreover, it has even the "right to revise" the "budget" adopted at the puppet national assembly.

Not only is the South Korean puppet regime unable to determine or execute policies on its own. It also has to ask for the U.S. imperialists' approval in everything, from the enacting of laws or the drawing up of budget to personnel affairs in puppet organs or fixing of fees of public facilities.

It is not accidental that an American magazine "Monthly Review" wrote: "Without exception, there are puppet-operators who pull the strings in those countries under foreign domination like South Korea."

The South Korean puppet regime is completely subjected to U.S. imperialism in the economic aspect, too. The South Korean puppet regime is actively carrying on the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement designed to make South Korea their military appendage, supply source of raw materials and a market for their surplus goods.

Especially, in order to concentrate funds and all material resources on the militarization of the economy expedited at the bidding of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the South Korean puppets have introduced and are introducing foreign monopoly capital extensively in South Korea, while begging U.S. imperialism for "aid". As a result, most of major industries including chem-



ical industry (100 per cent) and power industry (80 per cent) have been put under the control of monopolies of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism in South Korea.

The dependency of the South Korean economy finds itself more clearly in the fact that it depends almost entirely on the United States for raw materials, funds, equipment, etc. Machines and even small parts it is using, not to speak of heavy machines and equipment, are almost foreign-made.

In the machine-building industry 80-90 per cent of its main raw materials depend on the U.S.A., and the fuel and power industries too mostly rely on crude petroleum of the U.S.A. As for raw cotton, for which South Korea was self-sufficient on the main in the past, 98 per cent of it are imported from the United States. And in the financial and banking affairs 20-30 per cent of annual budget of the puppet government and more than 30 per cent of bank funds depend on the "aid" from the United States. So South Korea is heavily in foreign debt.

The South Korean puppet regime is thoroughly subjected to U.S. imperialism militarily, too.

The South Korean puppet regime advocates the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army begging for its indefinite occupation.

While maintaining a huge puppet army more than 700,000 strong at the cost of the blood of the people, the U.S. imperialists seize its "prerogative of supreme command" and supervise every move of the puppet army, from the appointment of an officer to the use of war supplies.

The South Korean puppet army is, like this, a shameful, colonial mercenary army serving the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Not contented with offering the youth and middle-aged of South Korea to U.S. imperialism as mercenaries, the South Korean puppet clique has left the whole land of South Korea at its disposal to serve as a military base for its Asian aggression.

The South Korean puppet regime is faithfully carrying on the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement in the ideological and cultural spheres as well.

In order to justify its treacherous acts of kowtowing to U.S. imperialism and to make the South Korean people the slaves of the U.S. imperialists ideologically, the South Korean puppet regime paralyses the consciousness of national independence of the South Korean people and incalcates U.S. worship, flunkeyism and national nihilism into them systematically. The South Korean puppet regime tramples down national culture and destroys valuable cultural heritages on one hand, and extensively draws in the corrupt Yankee culture and the American way of life on the other hand.

U.S.-worship and flunkeyism, the idea of foreign-reliance and national nihilism disseminated by the South Korean puppet clique are used as means of favoring U.S. imperialist colonial rule. These are the ideological venom that paralyses the *Juche* consciousness of the South Korean people opposing foreign forces and aspiring after independence and self-sustenance, and that baffles their struggle for national liberation and the country's unification and independence.

All this shows that the actual ruler of South Korea is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors and that the so-called "government" of South Korea is nothing but a puppet that has not a bit of autonomy in all spheres, only serving to cover up the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy.

On this point, the U.S. imperialists themselves say publicly: "The destiny of the Republic of Korea solely depends on us militarily and economically." Even the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the foul henchmen of U.S. imperialism, proved themselves to be a puppet of U.S. imperialism when they said: "It is undeniable that the Republic of Korea is under influence of the United States."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet scoundrels, local executors of U.S. imperialist colonial rule, are the most faithful dogs of U.S. imperialism among all successive puppets in South Korea; they stop at nothing if it is for the good of the U.S. imperialists and if it is asked by them, in disregard of national interests and dignity, and thus actively follow the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

In spite of unanimous opposition of the entire Korean people, these traitorous gangs concluded the "South Korea-Japan talks" to sign the "South Korea-Japan treaty" in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' design of Asian aggression. By this means they have opened the door for Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of our nation, to usher in South Korea.

Moreover, on the master's order, they were the first of all U.S. puppets to send large numbers of the innocent youth and middle-aged to the battlefields of South Viet Nam, so as to make them die as cannon-fodder for U.S. imperialism.

Especially, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while frantically rushing preparations for a new war under the instruction of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, are madly stepping up the fascist suppression of the people in an attempt to clear away all social and political elements in the way of carrying out the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and war policy.

All these facts show that without forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and overthrowing the military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, it is impossible to realize the unification and independence of the country and achieve the freedom and liberation of the South Korean people.

U.S. Imperialists Are the Criminal Who Committed Ceaseless Military Provocations and Ignited Aggressive War

HAN UNG HO

Stepping up the preparations for a new war in South Korea in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are now ceaselessly perpetrating the hostile provocations against the northern half of our Republic, frantically seeking a chance for another aggressive war in Korea.

This reminds us of the situation in June 1950 when the U.S. imperialists unleashed a war of aggression in Korea.

The situation at present is similar to that twenty years ago when the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in an attempt to unleash an aggressive war, concentrated armed forces along the 38th parallel and systematically carried out armed raids and gun-firing against the northern half of our Republic, while building military bases and reinforcing the puppet armed forces in South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"...It was not on June 25, 1950, that a war broke out in Korea, it in fact had started long before. It was already from 1947 and 1948 that the enemy made invasions successively. Battles took place one after another on Mt. Songak-san in Kaesong, in Ongjin Peninsula and Yangyang of Kangwon Province and many other places and the enemy perpetrated such atrocities as to slaughter people and plunder them of their properties." ("On Our Revolution and the Tasks of the People's Army," pp. 135-136.)

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the U.S. imperialist aggressors started armed invasions against the northern half of our Republic in 1947-1948 and thus extremely aggravated the situation in our country.

The armed provocation of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges became a daily occurrence and its scale grew larger in 1949 when their preparations for a war were stepped up in real earnest and the detailed plan for armed invasion against the northern half of our Republic was being drawn up.

Among the armed provocations especially vicious and large-scale ones were the armed attack on the area of Kosan-bong peak in Yangyang County of Kangwon Province in February 1949, the invasion into the area of Mt. Songak-san in May-July that year and the raid on the Mt. Unpasan area in Pyoksong County of Hwanghae Province in October the same year.

On February 3, 1949, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys mobilized the 10th Regiment of the South Korean puppet army and over 1,300 of the puppet police force of the Kangrung and Chumunjin police stations to intrude 250 metres deep into the area of the northern half of our Republic under cover of heavy and light machine-guns. But the intruders were repulsed by the self-

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The South Korean people who are deeply aware of this through their experience of life, are fighting energetically various forms of struggle including the armed struggle, in defiance of death even under the cruel fascist suppression by the enemy, holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, in order to set up an independent and genuine people's power and hasten the country's unification under the banner of the Republic.

Today every heart of the South Korean people is burning with boundless adoration towards Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and with the fervent desire to lead a happy life at the earliest date under his benevolent care like the people in the northern half of the Republic.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot and national hero, the Korean people will surely drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, sweep away their colonial puppet regime and eventually achieve the cause of the country's unification, the long-cherished desire of the nation.

defensive measure of our garrison men. However, that day the rascals again mobilized more than 300 of armed bandits to make a large-scale armed attack against the Kosan-bong peak area north of the 38th parallel under cover of trench mortar firing. At the beginning of July that year they hurled three battalions of the 10th Regiment, 8th Division of the puppet army, and even the so-called "Kyerim special service unit" in a hostile armed attack to capture Kosan-bong peak and attack Yangyang County.

And in early May the same year, over 4,200 of the South Korean puppet troops and police force made an attack for four consecutive days under cover of bombardment in an attempt to occupy the Mt. Songak-san area in Ryongnam Sub-county, Changpung County, Hwanghae Province, and in July three battalions of the 11th Regiment of the puppet army and artillery made a large-scale armed attack on the area for three days, to strain the tension to the extreme.

Owing to the incessant vicious armed provocations by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, not a single day passed without a gun-report in the area on the 38th parallel and a state of war was created already before the Korean war.

In the one year of 1949 alone, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated illegal armed invasions on 1,836 occasions against the areas north of the 38th parallel extending from Pyoksong in Hwanghae Province to Yangyang in Kangwon Province. As a result, during the first nine months of that year alone 136 *ri* in 45 sub-counties in 13 counties in the northern half each suffered more than ten armed attacks.

While perpetrating armed assaults and gun-firing against the area north of the 38th parallel, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys ceaselessly committed atrocities: they kidnapped and slaughtered the peaceable inhabitants, set fire to their houses and pillaged their properties.

On the early morning of June 7, 1949, the training battalion and three other battalions of the 1st Division of the puppet army made a surprise attack on the area north of the 38th parallel from the direction of Ongjin south of it. The enemy temporarily occupied Heights 112 and 129 and raided into many villages including Kachon and Taego Sub-counties, Pyoksong County to commit beastly atrocities, plundering inhabitants of their properties, murdering peasants, and setting fire to dwelling houses.

The Garrison of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea inflicted an annihilating blow upon the enemies who intruded into the area of our side by its just self-defensive measure. The scoundrels fled, leaving over 130 corpses and numerous lethal weapons behind them.

Besides, there are numerous instances in which the bandits of the puppet army under the direct command of the U.S. imperialists infiltrated into the northern half of our Republic to plunder our people of their property and kill and kidnap the inhabitants.

From January to September 30 in 1949 alone, the enemy murdered or wounded more than 200 people and took away over 1,340 inhabitants from the area north of the 38th parallel.

In the same period, they also set fire to more than 500 dwellings and stripped the people of over 2,500 domestic animals including more than 300 draught oxen.

The enemy carried on armed invasions viciously in the sea and air as well.

On February 2, 1949, a coastal guard-ship of the South Korean puppet army intruded into the sea off Sonyang Sub-county, Yangyang County, Kangwon Province to perpetrate armed provocation. It shot machine-guns and mortars at random. On August 18 the same year 6 naval vessels of the South Korean puppet army intruded into Monggumpo north of the 38th parallel to shell at the streets of Monggumpo and then took away one of our boats. On September 5 that year, two puppet patrol boats which had anchored at Paekryong-do Island in Hwanghae Province intruded into Wolnae-do Island north of the 38th parallel to kidnap 11 inhabitants and plunder the people of 6 draft oxen and 4 fishing boats and other household articles and several days later another patrol boat of the puppet army shelled at a cement factory in Ryongdang-po in the vicinity of Haeju City, committing a hostile provocative act of wounding its workers.

On May 29 that year three military planes of the enemy flew into the sky over Hwachondong, Kachon Sub-county, Pyoksong County, Hwanghae Province, to drop bombs. On the same day another plane of the puppet army intruded into the air as deep as 5 kilometres north of the 38th parallel and perpetrated a savagery of machine-gunning women peasants weeding out in the field.

In this way the U.S. imperialist aggressors instigated the puppet Syngman Rhee clique to intrude into the territorial air and waters of the northern half of our Republic on some 110 occasions from January to September 1949 alone.

Such vicious armed provocations perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors were by no means casual but a link in the chains of the manoeuvres of aggressive war preparations, which they had been ceaselessly making ever since their occupation of South Korea, and the inevitable product of those manoeuvres.

This can be well evidenced by the following fact: In July 1949 Robert, the then head of the U.S. military advisory group, summoned Choe Byong Dok, Chief of the General Staff, and Kim Sok Won, Commander of the 1st Division of the puppet army, and ordered them to make an armed attack on the area north of the 38th parallel, saying: "The invasion on the North to be carried out this time will prove a good touchstone for a civil war which will be unleashed before long and you will gain a living knowledge of the movements of the enemy from the direct engagement with him."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors systematically committed armed attacks and gun-shooting against the northern half of our Republic in an attempt to "justify" their machinations to unleash an aggressive war by spreading such false propaganda as "aggression from the North," shift the responsibility for the war they were to unleash in future on our side and further detect our defensive positions at the front and occupy important tactical points favourable for their future overall armed invasion.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen not only perpetrated military provocations against the northern half of our Republic but also organized under the name of "special service units" the terrorist and demolishing groups with malignant elements of the heinous reactionary organizations such as the "Taehan Young Men's Association," "Civilian Defence Corps" and "Sobuk Youth Association" and so on in order to secure the realization of their design for the "northern expedition" by destroying the successes in democratic construction, disturbing the public mind and spying out the military secrets in the northern half, and penetrated them into the areas of the northern half in large numbers to fulfil the special missions.

How viciously the enemy prepared for espionage and sabotaging activities and conducted them is borne out by the intelligence work plans (A) and (B) of 1950 drawn by the third section of the information bureau of the puppet army headquarters and the work plans of "reconnoitring parties" for March to May 1950 which were seized by our side during the Fatherland Liberation War.

According to the intelligence work plans, the enemy schemed to destroy and burn up important state organs and railway, transport, industrial and trading facilities, spray poison and bacteria over drinking water and reservoirs and kill public figures and cadres in the northern half. One of typical examples was the incident of the terrorist group which puppet "Prime Minister" Li Bom Sok, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, sent into the northern half in January 1949.

Saying that if it was for disturbing North Korea he "will supply weapons and work expense, without stint," Li Bom Sok, an old agent of U.S. imperialism, infiltrated into Haeju 16-member murderous terrorist and incendiary group led by Kim Ung Jun, the malicious intelligencer serving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops. The terrorist group attempted to kill the functionaries of the Party and government organs and set fire to schools and other buildings, but it was rounded up due to the vigilant eyes of our people.

Afterwards, the enemy sent terrorist groups such as "civilian defence corps," "Horim unit" and "Hwarang work corps" into the northern half extensively.

In July 1949 more than 150 troops of the 5th, 6th Battalions of the "Horim unit" who had been trained at the training organ of the puppet special agents in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, crept into Yangyang County, Kangwon Province, and savagely murdered 38 inhabitants committing all sorts of atrocities. But they were wiped out by the Garrison of our Republic. In the diary of Paek Ui Gon, fifth battalion commander of the "Horim unit," were written following directions given by his superior:

"...The political group should exert itself to secure weapons, ammunition, foodstaff, clothing and other necessaries...."

"Punish all without mercy in cool attitude...."

"To exhaust every means—destroying, raiding and so on...."

"To disguise yourself as an officer of the North as far as possible and further the anti-communist sentiment among the people."

As seen above, the U.S. imperialists and their agents tried every means and method available to raise disturbance in the northern half of our Republic and accomplish their aim of war provocation.

The fact that such destructive and sabotaging acts of the enemy were committed on the direct instructions of the U.S. imperialist aggressors was clearly revealed in the letter of April 6, 1949 sent by the rascal Chang Myon, the then puppet South Korean ambassador to the United States, to the traitor Syngman Rhee. He wrote that "...To dispatch the well trained and reliable competent youths to North Korea and make them penetrate into our compatriots there to create the feeling of distrust in the Communist Party and the Government among them and make them work for South Korea" was the "personal secret request of General Wedemeyer, the warlike militarist of U.S. imperialism.

Not only that, the then head of the U.S. military advisory group who commanded the armed raid at that time, clamoured at the meeting of the divisional commanders held in the puppet national defence headquarters in October 1949: "It is true that numerous attacks on the north of the 38th parallel were carried out on my instructions. ...From now on the attack of the national defence army on the north of the 38th parallel will be carried out only on the orders of the U.S. army and mission." His raving disclosed that the armed raids on the northern half of our Republic and the destructive and sabotaging acts against it were committed entirely under the command of the U.S. imperialists according to their war plan.

Notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists tried to cover up their atrocious crimes by instigating the Syngman Rhee clique to spread a false propaganda on "aggression from the North."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and belov-

ed Leader of our people, said long ago as follows:

"To cover up its design of launching a civil war, the Syngman Rhee clique incessantly provoked clashes on the 38th parallel, keeping our people in a state of constant unrest, and sought to shift the responsibility for the provocative clashes on to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 273.)

It is the same old trick of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to provoke first and clamour before world public that the other side is the provoker.

In mid-January, 1950, Robert, a war criminal, raised an outcry before the puppet defence and home ministers: "The expedition to the North is a pre-arranged plan. And it will be put into practice before long.... Of course, we will first launch an attack on the North. But, we must have an excuse for it, though merely formal. Here the report of the UN Commission on Korea to the UN headquarters is of great significance."

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys frantically stepped up armed attacks and destructive and sabotaging acts against the northern half of our Republic in connection with the entry into South Korea of the "UN Commission of Korea" and that the setting up of the "military inspection team" under the "UN Commission on Korea" to let it "inspect" the 38th parallel was to make believe as if our side were entirely responsible for the armed clashes on the 38th parallel.

All these facts prove clearly how wildly the U.S. imperialists ran to create war atmosphere and find pretext for unleashing a war, while making frantic preparations for an aggressive war in Korea.

Though the U.S. imperialist aggressors ceaselessly continued vicious armed attacks and destructive and sabotaging acts, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made constant efforts to realize the peaceful unification of the country without any interference of outside forces by the Korean people themselves, independently on the democratic basis after the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from South Korea. And, out of the desire to avoid the tragedy of a fratricidal war, it warned the enemy several times not to cause reckless clashes on the 38th parallel.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors did not give heed to our just appeal and resolute warning but incessantly committed hostile armed provocations and at last started an aggressive war on June 25, 1950.

As they did so to unleash the aggressive war 20 years ago, today the U.S. imperialists are mad with the preparations for a new war, reinforcing the aggressive armed forces, establishing military bases everywhere and staging the racket of provocative war exercise for imaginary attacks on the northern half of our Republic. At the same time the U.S. imperialists have incessantly and systematically staged the reckless military provocations against the northern half of our Republic, as we see in the incidents of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" and large-sized spy plane "EC-121" and in the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "I-2" which happened on June 5.

The number of violations of the Armistice Agreement made by the U.S. imperialists from the beginning of this year to mid-May alone amounts to more than 4,300 cases.

The enemy's rackets of playing with fire in South Korea and on the Military Demarcation Line remind us of the situation twenty years ago when the U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war in Korea.

Owing to the U.S. imperialist aggressors' frantic machination to unleash a new war today in our country is created a tense situation in which a war may be unleashed again at any moment by the U.S. imperialists and the Korean armistice is seriously threatened.

But, the ever-intensifying new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism only hasten its ruin.

With no frantic war racket, can the U.S. imperialist aggressors frighten our people.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, gifted military strategist and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, our people and People's Army are fully prepared to annihilate the enemy at a blow when he pounces upon us.

Today the might of our people has grown incomparably stronger politically, economically and militarily than at the time of the Korean war when they defeated the U.S. imperialist armed invaders.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must not miscalculate the determination and might of our people and see the reality in the right light and must not run recklessly.

If the U.S. imperialists ignite a new aggressive war against our people, in disregard of the lessons of 20 years ago, they will suffer a heavier defeat than in the past war and be wiped out from the face of the earth for good.

Poster: "Let's Oppose the Japanese Militarists' Machinations for Reinvasion!"

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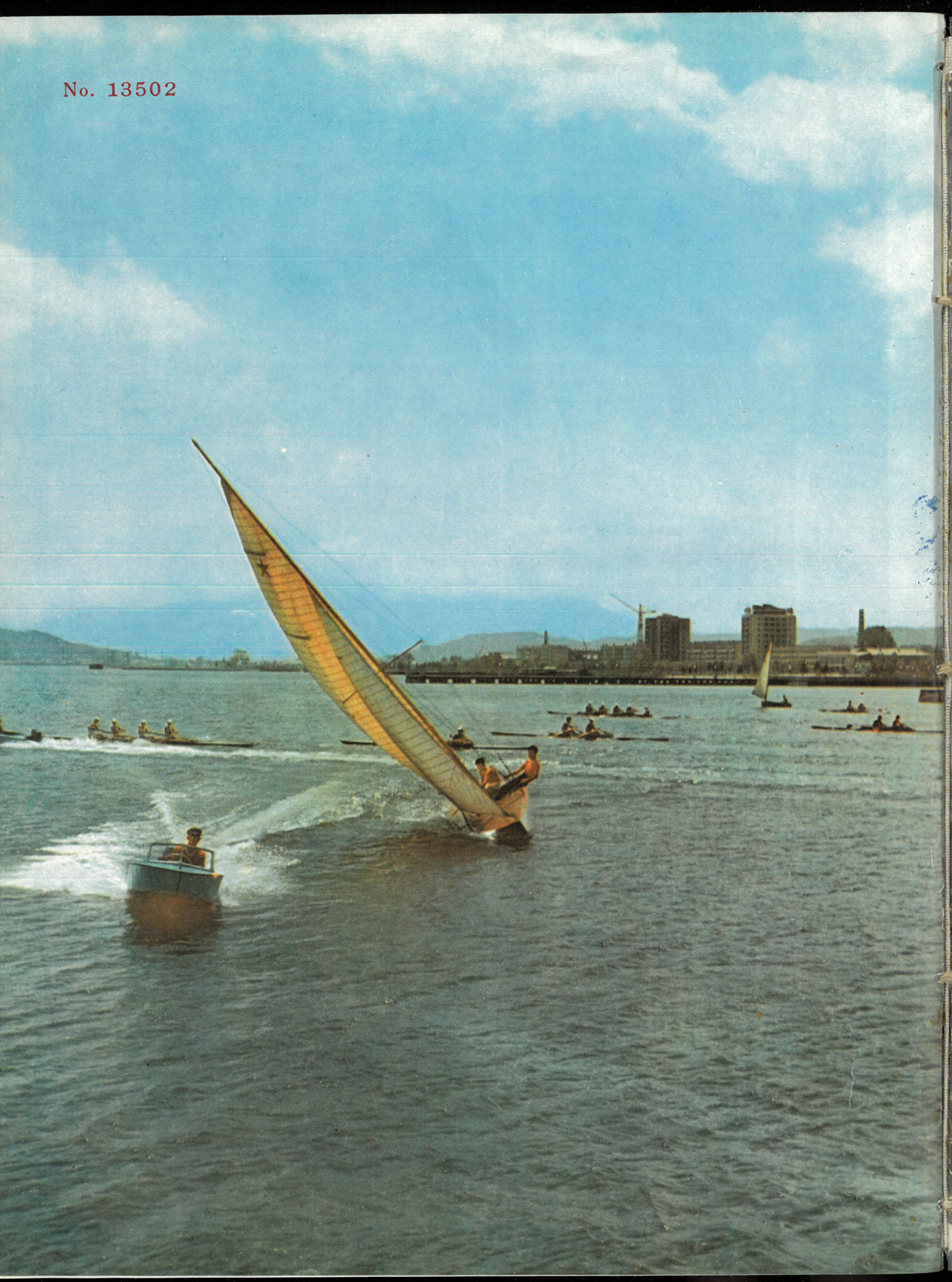

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